The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

E. ELWELL, J. E. SITTENDENDER, } Proprietors.

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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

Santa Claus.

'Tis Christmas Eve! How fast the years
Rise up about the heart,
Choke with their dust the fount of tears,
And kill life's better part.
How fast the tide of time devours
Youth's shining fields of morn;
How soon where once we dreamed of flow'rs
Rolls a gray sea forlorn.

'Tis Christmas Eve! The blessed time
When Heaven leans anear,
To share the music of the chime
With earth's untuned ear:
The blessed time when children guess
The truth of Heaven's joys;
For Santa Claus comes down to bless
Their hopes with earthly toys.

Your dreams, dear child, of toy and play
Are bright as dreams may be;
And live enough the coming day
Each wish fulfill'd may see.
When, with a heart adance with joy,
Your little hands unfold
The paper crisp that hides the toy
More coveted than gold.

Ah, shall we never feel again
That bliss of early days,
When in the dusk, with eyes astrain,
Their heads the children raise;
And dimly in the wintry light,
While joy bells fill the air,
Find each dear wish is answered right
Upon the bedside chair?

But soon the dream of eager weeks
Unprofitable seems;
And doll that blinks or lamb that squeaks
Must go the way of dreams;
And soon the restless love, grown faint,
No thrill of rapture feels,
In grace of form, or gloss of paint,
Or cunning work of wheels.

Yet at the children's festival
Let them rejoice awhile;
Though soon the new-found rapture pall
Sweet is the early smile.
And sweet it is to heart grown old,
That such surpassing joys
Still linger, all undimmed their gold,
About the dear old toys.

A Curious Christmas-Box.

"Tell Mr. Warne I wish to see him," said the senior partner of Dockett, Poole and Co., to the clerk who opened the door in response to his ring. Mr. Warne appeared in a few seconds, and found his employer somewhat disturbed.

"Oh, Warne!" he said, "read this letter; it contains an unprecedented order, and I am afraid we cannot comply with it. What say you?"

Mr Warne took the letter without replying, for, being a cautious man, he never answered a question until he was certain of the ground on which it was based. After a silence, during which Mr. Dockett regarded him attentively, the head clerk handed him the letter.

"Well," said Mr. Dockett, as he folded it, "can it be done?"

"I fancy we can do it," replied Warne. "It's out of our way, certainly; but then, you see, if it can be done, we're bound to do it."

"It will go out by the first convenient mail. You had better see what you can do, although you have plenty of time. I'll speak to Mr. Poole when he returns, and if he sees no objections, we'll forward it in due course. There's no hurry. Thank you, Warne. It is for a Christmas-box, I suppose."

Mr. Warne bowed and smiled, and was just about to shut the door, when he returned, and in a low voice said:

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Dockett; but about those diamonds—"

"Ah, yes! Well, you can take them next week; and be sure no one knows of your charge. Be as secret as the grave. I would not have one lost for its value twice told. They are heirlooms, Mr. Warne. Let Falkenbergs have them for the present."

"Yes, sir," replied Warne. "I thought I'd mention it, for I'm a bit uneasy about those stones."

"Oh! you need not be; they are safe enough. But you don't seem quite well. Is anything the matter?"

"No, thank you, Mr. Dockett; but I feel a bit depressed. I have had a sort of presentiment—a dullness of the heart—"

"Liver, my good friend, liver. Take a few days' leave; go down to the seaside. Well, perhaps chill October is not quite the month for the sea," he added. "But let us see how you are next week, and if not better, go away then for a couple of days."

Mr. Warne thanked his kind-hearted chief, and left the room. Jonas Subwaye, the messenger, was passing the door as he went out. With an obsequious bow, he passed on.

"That fellow always reminds me of Uriah Heep!" said Warne, to a fellow-clerk. "He gives me a cold chill whenever I meet him. Suppose I am out of sorts."

"I told you that you were as sensitive as those Corsican Brothers," returned his friend. "Next time you go to a theatre, try something lively.

"Dockett thinks that I had better go to the seaside for amusement," said Warne, smiling, as he looked at the fast-falling rain.

"Must have meant the 'Strand,' I should think," retorted his lively friend; "that's about my form, when I want to 'Brighten' up.

The senior clerk stopped his ears and fled away.

Four days passed, and the head clerk had not been idle. The commission from abroad had been attended to, but some difficulty was experienced in carrying it out. Still, the matter was in train. Mr. Warne's mind was more easy respecting the diamonds also, for the noble owner had arrived from abroad, and had requested them to be forwarded to her residence in the country by a safe hand. This took some responsibility from his shoulders; and another load had been lifted from his mind by the dismissal of Jonas Subwaye for eavesdropping and insolence when discovered in the act.

This incident occurred five days after the conversation we have related, and after some arrangements respecting the diamonds had been completed.

Jonas Subwaye was loth to go, and very insolent when he did go. It seems, however, that he tried to obtain another situation almost immediately, for a gentleman called upon Mr. Warne, in Mr. Dockett's absence, for a reference. Warne, being unwilling to injure the man, said all he could in his favor, but did not disguise the truth, so the application failed. The would-be employer, after some conversation on business, left his card, and soon afterwards the office.

This was on the day before Mr. Poole entrusted to Mr. Warne the packet of almost priceless stones, and the clerk's spirits rose. He had permission to remain in the country over Sunday, and on Friday morning he left the office, his small but valuable package being securely fastened underneath his vest, and further concealed by the overcoat he wore.

"Good-bye," he said to his "funny" colleague; "I'm off. You will find all the documents about that odd Cape consignment in the left pigeon-hole in my desk. If wanted, write to me at W——. Good-bye. We shall meet again soon."

"Good-bye," replied his friend. "I hope your trip will cure your 'blue' fit. You're a regular Corsican Brother."

"I won't appear to you on the sliding panel with shivery music, at any rate," retorted Warne. "How I should frighten you! Good-bye."

"No doubt. Ta-ta," replied the other, shaking Warne's hand warmly. "Good luck to you."

Mr. Warne nodded, and passed into the partner's room for final instructions, and to give a receipt for the case of diamonds. He took a cordial farewell of Mr. Dockett and his partner. At eleven o'clock he entered the down express from the G—— station. He was the only occupant of the compartment, and congratulated himself upon the fact. The express was due at W—— at 3:30 p. m.

It arrived at its first stopping-place without accident. At 3:40 it reached W——, having been delayed by a sudden disclosure of a red light by a workman in the long B—— tunnel. A portmanteau, labeled for W—— was thrown from the van, and the train sped on its way.

* * * * * * *

"I say, Bill, whose is this?" said the porter to the ticket-taker.

"I don't know; it ain't mine. Some one's lost the train, I suppose. Here's Mr. Spencer, perhaps he's got a telegram about it."

The station-master approached and said, "Where's Jeffrey?"

Jeffrey was the ganger for the tunnel which was situated on that portion of the line of which Mr. Spencer was "local" inspector.

The porters had seen him just before, and in a short time Jeffrey came up.

"Why did'nt you manage things better than to delay the down express?" asked Spencer.

"I didn't delay her," replied the man, quickly.

"Well, your men did, in the tunnel; she was ten minutes behind. You ought to know better by this time. I've a great mind to report it."

"Report it, if you like, sir," replied the ganger. "None of my gang have been in B—— tunnel since noon to-day, I'll swear. They're all on the up section, yonder, this afternoon. Ye can see for yourself."

The station-master was puzzled. He said he would see the engine-driver on his return that evening. As he turned away, the neglected portmanteau caught his eye.

"Not claimed?" he said. "Put it in the cloak-room till called for by the owner, Mac; he'll follow it soon."

Macdougal did so, and then went to his "tea."

But the owner of the portmanteau never came.

* * * * * * *

The same afternoon a telegram was received by Messrs. Dockett, Poole & Co., from the Countess of J——, dated 5 p. m.:

"Am surprised your messenger has not arrived. Did he leave town as arranged? Reply at once."

Mr. Dockett turned pale as he read the telegram, and walked hastily to Mr. Poole's room. His partner was astonished at his appearance.

"Good heavens, Dockett! what's the matter?" he cried.

"Read that," said the other, hoarsely. "Warne has been robbed, or murdered, or—" he checked himself at once; his partner finished the sentence.

"Or levanted with the diamonds? Yes."

"This will ruin the firm," continued Mr. Dockett, with forced calm. "Poor Warne! I'm afraid he's waylaid. We must reply to this at once. I'll go down myself, and telegraph to say so."

Mr. Dockett wrote out a reply, saying merely that—"Our senior partner will wait upon the Countess of J—— this evening," and then he sent a clerk home for his bag, with a note for his wife, and waited.

A tap at the door aroused him. "Come in?" he cried.

"Beg pardon, sir," said Warne's friend, Jamison; "beg pardon, sir, but there's a man here about that consignment to the Cape."

"What does he say about it?"

"He says he can do it for £20, complete, springs and screws."

"Very well. When will it be ready?"

"In about a month, sir, he says."

"Make a memorandum of it, then; and if Mr. Warne——"

"Yes, sir," said the clerk, as the chief hesitated.

"Never mind," said Mr. Dockett, checking himself, "that will do."

The clerk retired, drew up the memorandum, and gave it to the person in the office.

"Nice job this, eh? Don't often have such articles to export, I suppose," said Jamison.

"Not often. We've had only one before; but some likes one thing, and some another. We mounts bears and monkeys frequent, but them others ain't so pleasant."

"Some morbid fancy, I suppose," continued the man, as he folded up his pocket-book, in which he had placed the memorandum.

"Wants it for his strong-room, I hear; and when anyone as don't know, or has no right there, then he'll be kind o' scared, I expect. It's a curious Christmas-box to send out, isn't it?

The man laughed at the eccentric idea, and departed.

* * * * * * *

The next morning but one, people who read the "agony" columns of the papers were startled by the announcement of—

"ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD,"

for any information that would lead to the discovery of William Warne (described), who had travelled from London to W——, by the Great Direct Railway, and had last been "seen in the train at Amering Junction, at 2:20 p. m.," and so on. "No one noticed a fellow-passenger in the compartment."

But the advertisement called forth no response, beyond the little information that could be gleaned from the officials. The stoppage in the tunnel was commented upon, and this was regarded as a really suspicious circumstance, as the railway people positively declared that no work had been necessary in the tunnel that afternoon.

Some additional light was thrown upon the subject by the testimony of a signalman. He said he fancied he saw two men carrying something across the metals that evening, but on being cross-questioned he confessed to being rather confused at the time, for he had been dozing till awakened by the ringing of the electric tram-bell in his cabin, and it was just then that he thought he noticed the dark figures on the line. On the other hand, no one else had seen any strangers about, and it was argued that if robbery or murder had been the men's object, they would not have encumbered themselves with the body of their victim. There was no trace of a struggle in the carriage in which the deceased had been traveling. His newspapers, and one or two small parcels, were untouched; his hat was on the cushion, his umbrella in the rack. It was as great a mystery as ever, at the end of the inquiry. No one came forward to claim the reward, nor was the Countess of J—— likely ever again to set eyes upon her magnificent suite of diamonds.

Messrs. Dockett and Poole were at their wits' end. Putting aside the tremendous loss the Countess had sustained, which they endeavored in part to repair, the circumstances were so mysterious, and the whole business so unprecedented in their experience, that they could not bring their minds to a calm consideration of the matter—not yet, at least. The terribly sudden death of their trusted clerk, his peculiar behavior, his presentiments, and his troubled appearance about that time, gave them food for thought. Suppose that, after all, Warne had not been murdered—that he had himself made away with the diamonds, and gone abroad with the plunder! Descriptions of him had been sent to every seaport, and copies of his photograph, with details, forwarded to the Colonies. Telegraphic notices had been sent to the Cape, and other places in Africa, Asia and America. The United Kingdom bristled with amateur and professional detectives, for the reward of one hundred had been supplemented by another of five hundred pounds for the jewels, or a portion of that sum for information, with pardon for any one not the murderer, if murder had been committed. It appeared impossible that the delinquent could escape. But all this was to no purpose, for no information could be gleaned.

So the more than nine days' wonder died away, and the mystery remained unsolved.

Business, however could not wait, and Messrs. Dockett & Poole sent away their various consignments, and promoted Jamison to his old friend's position. Jamison felt Warne's death keenly, for he always declared that Warne had been murdered for the diamonds he carried to W——.

About a month after his friend's disappearance, the "Christmas-box," as the clerks called it, was advised as being ready for shipment, and was carried to the strong-room of Messrs. Dockett and Poole. Only one or two of the clerks were in the secret of this curious consignment, which was no less an ornament than a human skeleton, so arranged as to move upon springs, and to clasp a person in its bony arms, if the feet were trodden upon. It would shake hands if moved by a certain spring at the back, and moved its head in assent or dissent, according to the wires touched by the operator.

This ghastly toy was ordered by a firm in South Africa, and considerable expense had been incurred in its production and arrangement. The figure was tried and found to work, the joints were oiled and looked to. The skeleton was then left to itself in the immense safe, closed by great iron doors, which was built in the wall at the back of the partners' room in the house of Messrs. Dockett, Poole and Company.

[The writer wishes to state that this skeleton is no creation of his own brain. It was made to work as described, and is still in existence—so to speak—in the owner's counting-house.]

* * * * * * *

All hope of hearing anything concerning Mr. Warne had by this time been abandoned. Events succeeded each other so quickly in the world, and in the world of London especially, that, except in the minds of his relatives, or late associates, poor Warne was almost forgotten. Curiosity was occasionally aroused by a paragraph, but in less than a month after his disappearance a new sensation had taken the place of the mysterious disappearance and robbery of the Countess of J——'s diamonds.

But when all efforts were apparently unavailing, the mystery was unexpectedly cleared up.

On the very day that the mechanical skeleton was deposited in the strong-room, pending transport to the docks, Mr. Jonas Subwaye, late messenger at Messrs. Dockett and Poole's house, came in to make inquiries, on behalf of his employer, as he said, respecting certain bills of considerable value. The young clerk in the counting-house, who had been formerly associated with Jonas, readily gave him the information, and the man walked away satisfied. But instead of proceeding to his supposed employer's residence, he took the train a short distance out of town. In a small house in a northern suburb he found a companion, who was waiting his return with ill-concealed impatience. A conference was succeeded by a complete change of garments, and as night fell the two men sauntered slowly through the streets in the direction of the city. One carried a small bag, and the other a well-tempered but light bar of iron, which hung from a button inside his coat. They appeared to be workmen connected with a telegraph company, for the caps which they wore bore certain initials, which the uninitiated might construe into an official guarantee of respectability.

It was only eight o'clock when they reached L—— street, and knocked at the door of a house a little from Dockett & Poole's premises. A woman opened it, and demanded their business. The answer came readily enough—"To go on the roof, to examine a loose wire." After a pause the woman consulted her husband, and he offering no objection, the ingenious pair ascended the stairs and passed out upon the roof. The woman seeing them safely out of the house was satisfied, and went down stairs again, while our adventurers crept cautiously along the parapet to the roof of the house occupied by Messrs. Dockett and Poole.

It perhaps is scarcely necessary to inform the reader that these two gentlemen were bound upon a very bold mission, it being nothing less than to take possession of the bills and cash which, to their knowledge, were at that time deposited in the strong-room of Messrs. Dockett and Co. There was no hesitation on their part. They knew the premises, apparently, and were determined to add to the plunder already acquired, and render themselves independent for life. They had made one good stroke, and now, in the true gambling spirit, were risking all in the hope of winning another substantial stake. From the corner of an adjoining house they saw that there was a light in the partners' room. This surprised them.

"I hope the old man ain't going to sit up there all night," growled Jonas Subwaye. "We can't stop perched up here like tom cats."

"He'll not be long, I daresay," replied the other. "There! I told ye so. He's put the light out. Wait a minute, you'll hear the front door shut."

At that hour L—— street was almost deserted, and in a few minutes the bang of the heavy door was heard, and Mr. Dockett left the house for his home on Clapham Common.

"Now's our time," said Jonas. "Steady and make no noise. If the housekeeper appears we'll tie her up. We don't want no lights, we don't."

Slowly and cautiously the worthy pair descended the roof adjoining, and after some time succeeded in raising the trap of a skylight. This operation occupied some time, but perseverance, a fine saw, and a diamond, will accomplish many things. A rope carried by Jonas was then let down and made fast to a neighboring chimney. The burglars then prepared to descend, Jonah first.

Hush! Hush!

* * * * * * *

Mr. Dockett left his office and walked quickly towards Ludgate Hill Station, to catch a certain train, but had only reached St. Paul's when he was accosted by a detective who had been specially active in the matter of the diamond robbery.

"Glad to meet ye, sir," said the policeman. "I was hardly hoping to see you this evening. I think I've got a clue to that diamond job, and was going to your office to leave a note."

"I am delighted to hear it," exclaimed Mr. Dockett, eagerly, "When did you find the clue?"

"Only two hours ago," replied the detective, "and I'd like to ask you a few questions—but not here," he added. "Can you make an appointment for the morning?"

"No time like the present," said Mr. Dockett. "Come in here," indicating a coffee-house, "and we can talk it over."

They entered the shop, and called for coffee accordingly. Then the detective said:

"Do you know a man named Lemarres, or Leonard, sir?"

"Yes; he's a mechanical artist, or automatic machinist, I forget what he calls himself."

"Very well, he's done a job for you, hasn't he?"

"Yes; by order of a client abroad."

"Has it been sent away?"

"No; not yet. It is in our strong-room at this moment."

"Can I see it to-morrow?"

"Certainly—to-night, if you like. But why?"

The detectives smiled.

"Excuse me, sir, but I'll tell you why after I've seen the skeleton," he said.

"Well, then, come with me and you shall see it now," replied Mr. Dockett, who was getting somewhat excited at the turn events were taking.

Mr. Dockett paid the moderate score demanded, and in company with the detective retraced his steps to L—— street.

"Don't ring," said Mr. Dockett, "I have a key, and I see a light within. The housekeeper is cleaning up."

He gently inserted the key in the lock, the door opened noiselessly, and was carefully closed. The light had disappeared.

"Now, gently," said Mr. Dockett; "follow me closely, for you may trip over a bucket."

Then the two men quietly and cautiously proceeded along the passage leading to the partners' room at the back of the premises.

Just then a cry of horror and despair smote upon their ears.

* * * * * * *

This partners' room often mentioned was, as already stated, situated at the rear of the premises. Opening from it was another apartment lighted by a skylight, which in its turn opened upon a wall and a chimney belonging to the next house. A small piece of ground, with no visible outlet, lay beneath the wall. It was a forgotten and forsaken piece of land, and neglected when its surroundings had been built upon, and now of a morose disposition had associated itself with broken ties and egg-shells, and such outcasts from men's society. In the back wall of the partners' room were two large black iron doors, which gave entrance to a strong-room, about three feet deep and six wide, divided into several compartments, and high enough for an ordinary man to stand upright in. Here the cash-box and the safe were deposited, the latter an immovable and everything-proof construction, supposed to defy burglars, fire, and any force that nature or art could bring to bear upon it. When the safe was locked, when the rigid iron doors were fastened by a ponderous key, and when that key was deposited in a secret receptacle known only to a select few, Messrs. Dockett and Poole considered that their securities were safely secured—burglars or fire, perils from lightning or the sea to the contrary notwithstanding, as per bill of lading.

But the partners had not calculated upon the knowledge possessed by Mr. Jonas Subwaye, sometime messenger in their establishmen. This astute person had, by various ingenious practices, managed to possess himself of all the necessary information, and although his sudden dismissal had somewhat spoiled his plans, he had learned sufficient respecting the deposits in the strong-room to "try his luck," as he expressed it. The imprudence of the young clerk, and the information gained as to certain deposits that day, had determined him to make the attempt without delay, and he had carried out his plan so far with success.

He carefully descended through the skylight, and dropped lightly upon the round table beneath it. He was safe now. He knew every corner of the rooms, and at once made for the small iron box let into the wall, in which he knew the keys were kept. This door soon gave way under his vigorous pressure, and the key of the safe was ready to his hand. Striking a match, he lit a fragment of taper, and then cautiously crossed the room and fitted the key in the lock. The heavy doors opened slowly, but being unable to move them with one hand, Jonas placed his taper on the table and pushed them back. At that moment the light fell and was extinguished.

"Never mind," muttered Jonas, "I can feel my way. I ought to know it, at any rate. What's that?"

His foot struck against something, and pressed upon it. A horrible cracking was heard, and before he could step aside two bony and powerful arms were tightly clasped around him, and he was a prisoner!

It was then that he uttered the cry of mortal terror that Mr. Dockett and the detective had heard.

* * * * * * *

They were at that time almost at the door of the room, and at once rushed in. They could, of course, distinguish nothing; but Mr. Dockett, closely followed by the detective, hurried towards the strong-room, whence some muffled groans proceeded. In a few seconds Jonas was a prisoner, and when the housekeeper at length appeared with a light, all the details were easily comprehended.

Not waiting to examine Jonas, who appeared to have been frightened literally out of his senses, the detective rushed into the inner room, where he had noticed the rope was dangling. Suspecting an accomplice to be not far off, he climbed up the rope, and sought upon the roof for Jonas' companion. After a cautious look around, he thought he could perceive him, and immediately gave chase. Terror inspired the fugitive, and he fled over the slates and parapets, but, missing a leap, he fell heavily. Ere he recovered himself he was a prisoner in the detective's powerful grasp, and securely handcuffed before he realized his position.

"This ain't a bad night's work," muttered the officer. "I think we'll make something of you, my friend."

"More than ye think, if ye'll play me fair," said the shivering wretch beside him.

"What do you mean? Speak up!" said the policeman, "or ye might *drop from fright* over this here parapet. There has been fatal attempts at escape, you know," he said, grimly; "so, speak up. I'll make it worth your while."

"Well, I'll trust you," said the other, with an oath. "I know all about that diamond robbery, and where the swag is. Ah! I can do a bit of good yet, if Jonas is trapped."

"He's caught safe enough—very safe indeed," repeated the detective, scenting a joke somewhere, but uncertain where it lay. "Yes, you'll have to give evidence, and I'll look after you. Where is the diamonds?" he asked, roughly and suddenly.

"In Jonas' crib; but I'll tell you no more till I'm safe."

"Oh! don't be alarmed; I'll be responsible for your share," replied the policeman. "Now, come along." And he escorted his prisoner to the office, and they were admitted by a ladder to the partners' room.

Here they found Jonas Subwaye in a terrible state. His mind seemed going. He muttered and pointed to the skeleton, which grinned at the success it had achieved.

But it was not till some days after that Mr. Dockett knew the full particulars of the Skeleton's Revenge, and the terribly dramatic retribution that had fallen upon Jonas Subwaye.

That unfortunate man was still in the hospital ward, and never likely to leave the prison alive. One day he sent for Mr. Dockett, and in the presence of the chaplain and the surgeon, made a full confession of his guilt. In broken accents he related how he had taken to gambling, and then to pilfering, to pay his debts at play and on the turf. From bad to worse he fell, till the diamonds tempted his cupidity, and, with the assistance of his accomplice, who had already turned "evidence," he had caused the temporary stoppage of the train, and, disguised, had murdered and robbed poor Warne.

A thrill of horror pervaded the listeners, and the doctor asked, amid an anxious silence, "What did you do with the poor man's remains?"

Jonas was silent for a moment, but, being exhorted by the chaplain, replied, in a terrified whisper, "We sold it for the skeleton to——" He stopped, looked at Mr. Dockett, and covered his face with his trembling hands.

"Great Heaven! is it possible?" cried the chaplain. "Then, that—that mechanical skeleton, the cause of your arrest, was really the remains of your victim."

The man rose to speak, then extending his arms, a look of horror on his face, as if to keep off the apparition he dreaded, he fell back—dead!

"May the Lord have mercy upon him!" prayed the chaplain. "The ways of God are indeed past finding out."

There is little more to add. The diamonds were found, thanks to the assistance rendered to the police by the accomplice of Jonas Subwaye, who, in accordance with the promise, but very unwillingly, was permitted to go at large with a share of the reward, provided he never returned to the United Kingdom. Messrs. Dockett and Poole are still alive; and it was from the junior partner that I, the writer of this story, obtained the leading particulars of this Curious Christmas-Box forwarded to South Africa.

THE CIGARETTE LUXURY.

We have taken pains to tell our readers what cigarettes are made of. The statements were based on well-known facts, which are continually corroborated by incidental evidence like the following. Says a New York city exchange:

A little red-headed Italian boy, who gave his name as Francis Chicaban, and who said he was eight years old, was brought before Justice White at the Harlem Police Court recently, charged with being a vagrant. He was barefooted and had on ragged clothing. He spoke English very imperfectly. The officer said he found the boy gathering cigar-stumps from the gutter and sidewalks, and showed Justice White a basket half-filled with the butts of old cigars covered with mud and water-soaked.

"What do you do with them?" asked the justice.

"I sell them to a man for ten cents a pound," replied the boy; "but I don't know his name, and they are used in making cigarettes, like they sell in all the stores."

The officer corroborated the child's statement, and said that there were many boys and girls scouring the city in search of stumps and half-smoked cigars. These were first dried and then sold to various persons who used them in making cigarettes.—*Chicago Eye.*

Thou mayest be sure that he who will in private tell thee of thy faults is thy friend, for he adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard thy hatred; for there are few men that can endure it, every man for the most part delighting in self praise, which is one of the most universal follies that bewitcheth mankind.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a thinking cymbal, where there is no love.

To be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.

NOTIONS CONCERNING BRIDEMAIDS.

Instead of being so many graceful ornaments at the marriage ceremony, as nowadays, the bridemaids in olden times had various duties assigned to them. Thus one of the principal tasks was dressing the bride on her wedding morning, when any omission in her toilet was laid to their charge. At a wedding, too, where it was arranged that the bride should be followed by a numerous train of her lady friends, it was the first bridemaid's duty to play the part of a drill mistress, "sizing" them so that "no pair in the procession were followed by a taller couple." She was also expected to see that each bridemaid was not only provided with a sprig of rosemary, or a floral posy pinned to the breastfolds of her dress, but had a symbolical chaplet in her hand. In many parts of Germany it is still customary for the bridemaids to bring the myrtle wreath, which they have subscribed together to purchase on the nuptial eve, to the house of the bride, and to remove it from her head at the close of the wedding day. After this had been done, the bride is blindfolded, and the myrtle wreath being put into her hand she tries to place it on the head of one of her bridemaids as they dance around her; for, in accordance with an old belief, whoever she crowns is sure to be married within a year from that date. As may be imagined this ceremony is the source of no small excitement, each bridemaid being naturally anxious to follow the example of the bride. Referring once more to the bridal wreath and chaplet, it is still a current notion in many parts of our own country that the bride in removing these must take special care

THE COLUMBIAN.

C. E. Sliwell, J. K. Dittenhander., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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A CLEVER BRIGAND.

The "*Continental Times*" has a good story about a famous Italian brigand chief. He was, as is usually the case, fond of gay costumes, could sing good songs and relish good jokes, principally such as are of a practical kind. A celebrated Italian physician, who, not satisfied with the legitimate game of his profession, was a keen sportsman and an unerring shot, met at an albergo near Milan a man not very dissimilar from the signor with whom the Torinese counts became so inauspiciously acquainted. A conversation sprang up, in which bandits and their proceedings were discussed, and the doctor, alluding with some natural pride to the precision of his aim, said that he much desired that one of them would cross his path. Armed with his trusty gun and pistol, he walked at large, and should like to see the man who would dare to molest him. Evening drew on, and his new acquaintance—the noted brigand chief—got started from the inn first by half an hour. Proceeding, in the direction the doctor was to take, he broke off a branch from a chestnut tree, and fixing it in the middle of the road, suspended from its top a small lantern he carried with him. Presently the doctor was heard approaching with his firm military step. On coming to a turn in the road he suddenly perceived the light, and, halting, called out to know "who comes there?" A breeze agitated the chestnut branch, and the lantern moved.

"If you advance another step you are a dead man," cried the doctor.

The wind, however, took no notice of the threat, and the lantern continued to swing.

"If you don't answer I shall fire!" shouted the doctor; and, suiting the action to the word, he raised his gun, took aim, and—

"Basta!" said a voice to his ear, and he found himself pinioned by an iorn grasp from behind. "You must not waste your powder," said the brigand, "because I want it, and I also require your trusty gun and pistols. And now," he continued, relieving him of the articles in question, "you need not be alarmed, for I do not intend to shoot you, but I shall take away your arms and ammunition, as you do not seem to me to make a good use of them."

CUTTING GLASS WITH SCISSORS.

Many persons may not be aware that glass can be cut under water, with greatest ease, to almost any shape, by simply using a pair of shears or strong scissors. In order to insure success two points must be attended to—first and most important, the glass must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and, secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to begin the cutting by taking off small pieces at the corners and along the edges, and to reduce the shape gradually to that required, for if any attempt is made to cut the glass to the shape, as we would cut a piece of cardboard, it will be most likely to break just where it is not wanted. Some kinds of glass cut much better than others; the softer glass is the best for this purpose. The scissors need not depend on the state of the edge presented to the glass. When the operation goes on well the glass breaks away from the scissors in small pieces in a straight line with the blades. This method of cutting glass has often been of service when a diamond has not been at hand, for cutting ovals and segments, and though the edges are not so smooth as might be desired for some purposes, it will answer in many cases. The two hints given above, if strictly followed, will always insure success.

NEVER DOZE.

The London "*Lancet*" discusses the subject of rising at the end of sleep. Dozing, it declares, is not admissible from any health point of view. The brain is the first asleep, and is followed by the active organs, and it is only perfect and natural when shared by all the several parts of the organism. All the parts of the system are not equally exhausted, and these least fatigued soonest wake, while those most exhausted are aroused with the greatest difficulty. The several parts of the organism should need rest at the same time. To bring this about a person should "wake early and feel ready to rise; this fair and equal start of the sleepers should be secured, and a wise self-manager should not allow a drowsy feeling of the consciousness, or weary senses, or an exhausted system to beguile him into the folly of going to sleep again when once his consciousness has been aroused." The writer declares that a man who will not allow himself to doze, will, in a few days, find himself almost unconsciously an "early riser."

RAGS IN RUSSIA.

The rags which the Russian peasants wear have struck all travellers who have visited Russia. Sufficient to say that boots are considered as objects of luxury, and until now, in little Russia, the girl buys one pair of boots, and must wear them throughout her life. On Sunday, when she goes to church, she walks barefooted in the cold mud of the road, and only when she has arrived at the church she washes her feet in a pond of water, puts on her boots, and enters full dressed.

THE MAN MONKEY.

The gorillas are the terror of Africa. In the gorilla country no lion will live. They are man-haters, and kill them for the love of it, leaving the body, never eating them. When they spy a negro, they come down from a tree, hit him on the head with a club, which they wield with their hind claw, or carry him up into the tree, there to murder him. Their strength is so great that they will bend the barrel of a rifle. Only one live one was ever brought to England, and that soon died. Several have been shot, but they are tough customers, and the natives dread them more than any animal of the African forest. The gorilla makes a bed like a hammock, and swings in the trees. The gorilla is the sworn enemy of the elephant, because each derives its subsistence from the same source. When he sees an elephant pulling and wrenching down the branches of a favorite tree, the gorilla steals along the bough, strikes the sensitive proboscis of the elephant a violent blow with his club, and drives off the clumsy and startled giant, shrilly trumpeting his pain and rage through the jungles of the forest.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

A couple of anecdotes of animal instinct told in Mr. Speedy's "Sport in the Highlands" are so good that we are tempted to borrow them. The first is of a dog. "At one time, when shooting in Yorkshire, the gentleman in the adjoining 'box' had a young retriever bitch which required to be tied during the drive. Somehow or other she had got loose, and, coming in the direction of our 'box,' picked up one of our birds and made off with it. Our retriever, determined not to stand such injustice, gave chase after her, growling and barking all the way. He caught her before getting up to her master, and subjected her to somewhat rough treatment as a punishment for her thieving propensities. He then picked up the bird, and promptly returned to his own 'box.'" This dog clearly felt that the bird was the lawful prey of his master, and, declining to accept the other retriever's proceeding as the result of ignorance, put it down as deliberate petty larceny. The other story is of a bird of prey, the smallest of English birds that comes within that category. "Remarkable illustrations of the cunning displayed by the merlin are frequently recorded. We learn from a paragraph which appeared in an Edinburgh newspaper that an engine-driver had for several years witnessed the tactics of one of these birds which frequently attended him on his journeys. It usually followed the train, sometimes partly hidden by the smoke, watching for the small birds which the train frightened as it passed. While the birds were thinking more of the 'iron horse' than anything else; it made its swoop at them with incredible speed, and, if it missed, returned again to continue its flight in the wake of the carriages. Though the engine might have a start of one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, it came up to in a second or two, watching the rising of a bird from one of the hedges bordering the line."

HOW HE GAINED EMINENCE.

It is related that Lord Coleridge sprang into eminence as a lawyer by adroitly seizing a simple incident while he was pleading the cause of a man on trial for murder. In the course of his long argument a candle in the jury box flickered and went out, leaving the court room in darkness. He stopped speaking, and the silence in court for a moment was oppressive. The scene with its dark shadows, its grim faces, the scarlet robes of the judge, and the haggard face of the murderer was worthy of Rembrandt. The usher replaced the light, and Coleridge resumed his address: "Gentlemen of the jury, you have a solemn duty, a very solemn duty, to discharge. The life of the prisoner at the bar is in your hands. You can take it—by a word. You can extinguish that life as the candle by your side was extinguished a moment ago. But it is not in your power, it is not in the power of any of us—or any one in this court or out of it—to restore the life when once taken, as that light has been restored." The tone in which the words were spoken, the cadence of the voice and the action of the orator, with the inspiration of the scene and the hour, produced a thrilling effect. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and Mr. Coleridge's fortune was made. He was never without a brief after that.

THE FIRST BANK.

It is one of the most remarkable of phenomena that the first bank ever established won a success unequaled in later times. The Bank of Venice had its origin in 1171, from a forced public loan, raised to fit out a fleet, and is the first appearance of a public funded debt. Every citizen was obliged to contribute the one-hundreth part of his possessions. The persons assessed were then organized as a Chamber of Lords for their common protection and for the receipt of the yearly interest of four per centum. Subsequently its creditors were permitted to transfer their claims in whole or in part. The government, finding that these transfers were in demand, reduced the rates of interest until no interest was paid. Afterward it sold cash inscriptions of credit on its books. These inscriptions cost gold, but were not convertible into gold. As a matter of fact, although termed a bank, its issues were government paper, and its business was carried on solely for the benefit of the public treasury. This bank is still one of the foremost financial institutions in the world. For two hundred years the Bank of Venice stood alone.

NEGOTIABLE NOTE.

Any person who comes into possession of a negotiable security of this class for value without notice of its loss and in good faith can collect it of the maker, whether it was lost or stolen. Publishing a notice will do no good unless the buyer sees it, and stopping its payment at the bank will not help the matter any. Of course if the loss is widely advertised in papers that circulate in business circles, it makes it more difficult for the holder to establish his title, and the presumption of good faith in the purchase is not as easily assumed.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Making postage stamps is an elaborate piece of work. In printing, steel plates are used, on which 200 stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work covering them with colored inks and passing them to a man and girl who are equally busy printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time. After the small sheets of paper upon which the 200 stamps are engraved are dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. After having been again dried, this time on the little racks which are fanned by steam power, for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 2,000 tons. The next thing is to cut the sheet in half; each sheet, of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl, with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to other squads, who perforate the paper between the stamps. Next, they are pressed once more, and then packed and labelled, and stowed away for despatching to fulfil orders. If a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of 100 stamps is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. During the process of manufacture the sheets are counted eleven times.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

In every country in the civilized world, except in Scotland, perhaps, the 25th of December is a day of rejoicing and festivity; the Scotch celebrate New Year's Day instead.

The first traces of the celebration of Christmas are found about the time of the Emperor Commodus (180—192 A. D). In the reign of Diocletian (284—305), while that ruler was keeping court at Nicomedia, he learned that a number of Christians were assembled in the city to celebrate the birthday of the Founder of Christianity, and having ordered the church doors to be closed, he set fire to the buildings, and all the worshippers perished in the flames.

It does not appear, however, that there was any uniformity among the early churches in celebrating the Nativity; some held the festival in the month of April or May, others in January. It is nevertheless certain that the 25th of December cannot be the anniversary of the birth of Christ, for it is then the height of the rainy season in Judea, and shepherds could hardly be watching their flocks by night in the plains. The custom of Celebrating the Nativity on the 25th of December we derive from the heathens, who regarded the winter solstice as a most important point of the year, as the beginning of the renewed life and activity of the powers of nature and of the gods who were originally merely the symbolical personifications of these. At the winter solstice the Germans held their great Yule feast in commemoration of the return of the fiery sun wheel, and believed that during the twelve nights reaching from the 25th Dec. to the 6th January they could trace the personal movements and interferences on earth of their great deities, Odin, Berchta, &c. The church sought to combat and banish this deeply-rooted heathen feeling, by adding its grandly-devised liturgy, besides dramatic representations of the Birth of Christ and the first events of his life. Hence sprang the so-called Manger-songs and a multitude of Christmas carols. Hence also originated, at a later period, the Christ-trees, or Christmas-trees, adorned with lights and gifts, the customs of reciprocal presents, and of special Christmas meats and dishes, such as Christmas rolls, cakes, dumplings, &c. Thus Christmas became a universal social festival for young and old, high and low, as no other festival could have become.

Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors made a great deal of the day. King Arthur gave a royal feast on Christmas Day at Carlisle, when he entertained man and beast, "according to their rank, in proper style." The bill of fare consisted of salmon, venison, and wild boar, hogsheads of honey, sheep, fatted beeves, and bacon swine; plum-puddings, pancakes, apple-pies, and custard, with which they drank good Gascon wine, mead, home-brewed ale and cider.

"All sorts of people were seen together—
All sorts of characters, all sorts of dresses;
The fool with fox's tail and peacock's feather,
Pilgrims and penitents and grave burgesses;
The country people with their coats of leather,
Vintners and victuallers with their cans and
messes;
Grooms, archers, varlets, falconers and yeomen,
Damsels and waiting-maids and waiting-women."

During the Tudor period, with the exception of the "still Christmas" in 1525, while King Henry was ill, the sacred season appears to have been regularly celebrated with joyous music, songs, and feasting. After the Restoration, Christmas again exhibited a hearty, cheerful, and even joyful character.

But since the accession of the House of Hanover the festivities which were formerly appropriate to the occasion have much fallen off. Dickens, by his writings, has done much to revive the interest formerly taken in them, especially with the young. But for all, Christmas festivities, instead of lasting with more or less brilliancy till Candlemas, and with great spirit till Twelfth Day, only extend now over two days—Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Nor on the former day have we such royal feasts as the one held by King Arthur at Carlisle. A meeting in the afternoon or evening, composed of the various branches and members of the family, and a substantial dinner, are, generally speaking, all that distinguish that day above others.

FEMALE INVENTORS.

The inventions made by women have not been very numerous, and they have generally been in a direction one would least expect. But since women were the inventors of the deep-sea telescope, the horse-shoe, a machine for separating the cotton from the seeds, one for the weaving of silk, and a lifeboat such as that recently exhibited at the Fisheries Exhibition, which it is impossible to swamp, it is not suprising that in the metal trade a woman should have perfected an invention which has no doubt a great future before it, and which has earned for her in addition to the numerous medals mentioned, the first laureate crown ever offered to one of her sex by the Central Society of French Architects in Paris.

Search others for their virtues, and thyself for thy vices.

Sunbeams.

Hair'em-scare 'em—Bangs.

Rued remarks.—remarks that get you into trouble.

Can the music of a pet cat be said to be purr-pet-ual?

It must be an extravagant woman who "beggars description."

What kind of field is older than you are?—One that is pasturage.

Why are the glories of Greece like iron?—Because they are o'er.

"A fare saved is a beer gained," remarked Smith, as he walked into town.

How can a man shave with a silver razor?—By cutting off his heir with a shilling.

The impecunious man who married an heiress, always speaks of her as a capital wife.

It's all folly to say that men cannot serve two masters. Schooners are two-masters.

What time by the clock is the best for a pun?—A joke takes best just when it strikes one.

Query for heads of families.—How is it that the dresses ladies want to wear out are mostly worn indoors?

"Ah, said Judkins, "deerskins are very scarce this year!" "Yes," responded Budkins, "and scarce skins are very dear."

Why isn't a turkey like a girl? Because a dressed girl will walk about and a dressed turkey won't. And vice versa the other way.

The orator who gets "drawn" didn't think he cut a pretty figure. What is stranger in death than life? An old yellow-legged hen.

When the types are made to say that an honest man is the noblest work of God, it is time to throw glass bombs into the composing-room.

A Toronto man waited until he was eighty-three years old before he got married. That's like running three miles to get a good start for a fourteen-inch jump.

A jolly-looking Irishman was saluted with the remark, "Tim, your's house is blown away." "Dead, then, it isn't," he answered, "for I have the key in my pocket."

The director of a matrimonial agency in Paris says the young girls ask only, "Who is he?" the young widows, "What is his position?" the old widows, "Where is he?"

First Railroad Man.—"How many children have you now?" Second R. M. "Thirteen." First R. M.—"Goodness! I think it is about time you put on the heir brakes."

"Reuben," said Mrs. Parvenue to her husband, "why don't you send in your check for that there St. Bartholomew light house statute and get your name in the papers?"

The female heart is just like a new India-rubber shoe; you may pull and pull at it, till it stretches out a yard long, and then let it go and it will fly right back to its old shape.

German Professor.—"What a couple of bonnie little children, dear Baroness! Twins, I suppose?" Baroness.—"You have guessed rightly." Professor.—"Are they both yours?"

Faith is sometimes personified as a drenched female clinging to a sea-washed rock; but a better personification would be a bald-headed man buying a bottle of patent hair-restorer.

"Her father is a pirate?" "Aw, ya-as." "Why, what are you talking about? Old Pinfeather is no pirate." "Why—aw—ya-as. He's a regular free-booter. That's the reason that I quit going to her house."

Bass, who has been abroad, describes his experience of shipboard as follows: "You see it is very rough. The steamer kept going up, up, up, and then down, down, down; so after awhile my stomach stayed up and the steamer went down.

"Which had you rather hear, Beethoven or Wagner?" asked Miss Matilda Crowbottle, who is a musical celebrity. "Why, I'd rather hear one of Wagner's operas all day long than to listen to Beethoven sing a single verse of 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

A pretty little fairy, who lives in Islington, and who is very fond of having Bible stories read to her, ran to her mamma the other day, and said, eagerly: "Oh, mamma, please read me that pretty story over again about little Moses and the bulls rushing after him."

A gentleman said to one of his old friends that for some years his wife had persisted in saying that she was only twenty years old. "Mine is more reasonable," replied his friend. "I have succeeded in making her enter the thirties, but I have failed to make her come out of them."

"I never can enjoy poetry when I'm cooking," said an old lady who dropped in on us recently. "But when I step out to feed the hogs and hist myself on the fence, and throw my soul into a few lines of 'Cap'n Jenks,' it does seem as if this airth was made to live on after all."

A tailor whose bill had remained unpaid for some years called upon X., an impenitent Bohemian, and found him in bed at noon. "Why don't you work instead of sleeping?" said the tailor. "Time is money." "Ah, well, if time is money, I will pay you in time," answered X.

"No, marm," said the dealer, "I would like to give you a smaller pair, but to sell you anything below eights would render me liable under the statute for the prevention of cruelty to animals." He didn't sell her anything under eights or over it. Some women are so touchy about the size of their feet.

Brute.—"Well, Ethel, how did you make out?" Angel (under treatment for her voice).—"I didn't like it at all, and I don't see why the doctor finds it necessary to run an instrument down my throat so far that it seems as if he would touch my heart." Brute.—"Oh, he was probably trying to find the end of your tongue, my dear!"

During a dense fog, a Mississippi steamboat took landing. A traveler, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel, and asked why they stopped "Too much fog. Can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot; "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

OYSTERS FOR DYSPEPSIA.

It is not as generally understood as it should be that oysters have medicinal qualities of a high order. They are not only nutritious, but wholesome, especially in cases of indigestion. It is said "there is no other alimentary substance, not even excepting bread, that does not produce indigestion under certain circumstances; but oysters, never." Oyster juice promotes digestion. By taking oysters daily, indigestion, supposed to be almost incurable, has been cured; in fact, they are to be regarded as one of the most healthful articles of food known to man. Invalids who have found all other kinds of food disagree with them frequently discover in the oyster the required aliment. Raw oysters are highly recommended for hoarseness. Many of the leading vocalists use them regularly before concerts and operas; but their their strongest recommendation is the remarkably wholesome influence exerted upon the digestive organs.

MEDICAL EXPERIENCES.

An English paper gives some of the curiosities of medical life. It is the duty of one doctor to take lunch every day at a castle belonging to a noble lord. The household is immense, and there is just the chance that there may be some case of indisposition demanding attention. He gets some of the best company and best lunches in England, and the only charges a guinea for each attendance. There is a wealthy man near a great city who cannot bear to be left alone for the night. There is a physician of great ability who drives out of town nightly to sleep at his residence; he is consequently debarred evening society, and if he goes out to dinner has to leave his friends before wine. He has to charge his patient one thousand pounds a year. One young doctor has a standing engagement of four hundred pounds a year to look after the health of an old lady. She has to be inspected three times a day, is strong as a horse, and so selfish and perverse that he has great trouble with her.

ABSENCE OF MIND IN DETROIT.

Yesterday forenoon a citizen who was flurried and angry entered a grocery store on Antoine street and called out to the owner:

"Why do you keep a dog around here to eat folks up?"

"Didt my dog eat you oop?" was the innocent query in reply.

"Not quite; but he tore my coat half off my back, and you've got to pay for it."

"How much?"

"Well, it will cost as much as $2 to get it repaired. You'll either pay it or I'll have the dog shot."

"Oh, I'll pay dot," said the grocer, and he did, but the man was hardly out of sight before he jumped a foot high and called out:

"Dunder and blitzen, but I vhas der greatest shackass in America! Why, I sells dot dog to my fader-in-law more as six weeks ago."

A vile tongue is a ruthless weapon. I am more afraid of any man's tongue than I am of his fist.

Those who deserve success generally achieve it.

OWNED TO HIS RECORD.

The editor was sitting in his revolving cane-bottomed chair when Tornado Tom, the traveling terror of Texas, came in and demanded retraction of the statement that he had swindled an orphan out of four dollars.

"It's a lie clear through," said the Terror, striking the table with his fist. "I'm as good a man as smells the atmosphere in this section."

"Perhaps you are better," said the editor, meekly.

"My record'll compare favorably with yourn," said the Terror, with a sneer; "perhaps there are a few little back rackets in your life, sir, that would not bear a microscopic investigation."

"Oh, sir," said the editor, visibly agitated, "don't recall the past; don't bring up the memories of the tomb; I know I've led a hard life—I don't deny it. I killed Shorty Barnes, the Bowery boy of New York—hacked him all to pieces with a knife. I have atoned for it a thousand times. I blew a man's head off at a log-roll in Kentucky, and bitterly have I repented of my folly. I slew a lot of inoffensive citizens of Omaha over a paltry four-dollar pot, simply because I got excited. Oh, could I but cheat the tomb of the men I have placed in its maw I would be happy. But it was all owing to my high temper and lack of early training. I know that I have been wayward, wicked, and you have a right to come here and recall those unhappy memmories; but it's mean for all that. Nobody with a heart would treat a man like you have me. Don't leave, stranger; I'll tell you all. I sawed a man's head off with an old army saber just for—"

The Texas Terror was down stairs and half-way around the corner, while the editor, taking a fresh chew of rattlesnake twist, continued his peaceful avocations quietly as a law-abiding citizen.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

MOTHER EVE'S TOMB.

Situated in the desert, about quarter of a mile from the western gate of the City of Jeddah, is an object of interest to Christian and Mussulman alike—the grave of Eve, or, as she is called in Arabic, "Sittna Hawwa," the mother of mankind. It is difficult to trace the origin of the legend that allots to Eve this desert tomb as her last resting place, and it is doubtful whether it is of any great antiquity. However this may be, the tomb is regarded with great veneration by the numerous pilgrims who visit Jeddah, and few fail to worship at the shrine.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. apr 11-1 y.

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QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY

On Every Bottle.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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Best and Cheapest

Two Weekly Newspapers for the Price of One.

And The Best Daily at Low Rates.

The Harrisburg Weekly *Patriot* is a large eight page paper and contains a greater variety of reading matter than any other paper publish d. It is newsy, spicy, instructive and entertaining. The subscription price of the Weekly *Patriot* is $1.00 per annum cash in advance.

CLUBBING

The Weekly *Patriot* and New York Weekly *Sun* will be sent to any address, post paid, one year for $1.90; the Weekly *Patriot* and New York Weekly *World* to any address, post paid, for one year for $1.90; the Weekly *Patriot* and the Philadelphia Saturday *Record*, post paid, one year for $1.95; the Weekly *Patriot* and the Philadelphia weekly *Times*, post paid, one year for $1.85. In all cases the cash must accompany the order.

THE DAILY PATRIOT

Is the only morning paper published at the state capital, the only paper outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg that gets the complete Associated Press news, and that has a general system of special telegrams; and the only daily that reaches the interior towns of Pennsylvania before the Philadelphia and New York papers. The Daily *Patriot* has been greatly improved in all its departments within the last six months and is now equal in all respects and superior in some to the dailies of the larger cities. Price by mail $6.00 per annum in advance (or $5.00 if not paid in advance); $3.00 for six months, in advance; $1.50 for three months, in advance; 50 cents for one month, in advance; to clubs of five, $5.00 per copy per annum; to clubs of ten $4.50 per copy per annum; payable in advance. The Daily *Patriot* and the Philadelphia Daily *Record* (Sunday edition excepted) will be sent one year to any address for $8.00 cash in advance. Send for specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly *Patriot*. In remitting money for subscription send post office money order, check or draft. Address

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
320 Market Street,
Harrisburg, Pa.

dec 12-4w

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Will be Inaugurated March 4th, 1885.

THE WORLD,

The Banner Democratic Newspaper.

EVERY DEMOCRAT SHOULD READ IT.

The only Democratic Morning Newspaper published in New York.

Daily, $6. Semi weekly, $2; Sunday $1.50; Weekly $1.

Weekly and THE COLUMBIAN $2 20 per year.

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THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The Great Farm and Home Newspaper, Complete in all its Departments.

AGENTS PAID IN CASH.

For 100 Subscribers at $1 each $25 will be paid; for 50 Subscribers, $12; for 25 Subscribers, $6; for 15 Subscribers, $3; for 10 Subscribers, $2; for 5 subscribers, $1.

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THE WORLD,

31 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

dec 12-4w

1885.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S *Bazar* is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustration with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern-sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmaker, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and housekeeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle-work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American *Punch*.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2.00
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number after the receipt of order.

The last Five Annual Volumes of HARPER'S *Bazar* in neat cloth binding will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

FREE A book of 100 pages on Courtship, sent free by the Union Pub. Co., Newark, N. J. Send 5 cents for postage. LOVE

dec 12-4 w

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF MARGARET MELLICK, LATE OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To Wilson D. Mellick, Sunbury, Pa., Hiram B. Mellick Williamsport, Pa., Peter R. Mellick Lock Haven, Pa.; Phoebe Oman, Burr Oaks, St. Joseph county, Michigan; Anna Marg ret Shane, Burris, Lucrese county, Wisconsin; Isaiah S. Mellick, Dixon, Lee County, Illinois; Abner Mellick, Dixon, Lee county Illinois; Jacob B. Mellick, Lyons City, Clinton county, Iowa; Lavina I. Hendrix, New Freedom, York county, Pa.; Rachel Warthe, Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa; Peter Best, Atchison, Kansas; L. Byron Best, residence unknown, formerly of Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas; Mary M. McDowell, Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas; William Best, Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas, Nettie Robinson, Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri; lineal descendants of Margaret Mellick, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: you and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Margaret Mellick, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable WILLIAM ELWELL, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the fifth day of December, 1884. WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk O. C.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of H. ritt Vanliew, late of the township of Orange in the said county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises

Saturday, December 27, 1884

at one o'clock in the afternoon the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain in solage and tract of land situate in the township of Orange and county of columbia aforesaid, about one mile northeast of Light Street, and bounded by lan ds of Charles Jones, Isaac Boone, E. H. Little, Wm. Hingenbuch, the Johnson heirs, and others, containing eighty-one acres and seventy one perches strict measure be the same more or less, it being the same tract of land that Thomas Mutly and wife by indenture bearing date the 28th of March A D 1855 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Columbia county in Deed Book 2, page 148, convey ed to Ha riet Van Liew the decedent, on which is a two story frame house, a new and commodious frame bank barn all necessary outbuildings, a large and go d orchard and a good spring of water, with spring house, between the house and barn. About twenty acre are well timbered and the balance is in good farming condition.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per centum of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

White, Att'y. ALEM. C. VANLIEW, Dec 5-4t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MAGDALENA BREDBENNER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Magdalena Bredbenner, deceased, late of Main township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

C. W. MILLER, Executor.

Dec 5-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS MCHENRY, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Thomas McHenry, deceased, late of Benton twp. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

HARRIET MCHENRY,
LAFAYETTE KEELER,
Administrators.

A. L. FRITZ, Att'y.
nov 14-6 w

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN RITTER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator of the estate of John Ritter, late of Catawissa township, will sit at the office of John C. Yocum Esq., in the town of Catawissa on Wednesday the 14th day of January A. D. 1885 between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at which time and place, all persons having claims against the said fund must appear and present the same, or be forever debarred from receiving any share of said fund. R. BUCKINGHAM,

dec 19-4t Auditor.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the undersigned subscriber in Madison township, November 15th, three sheep. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. JAMES KISNER.

12-19-3w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Moses Everett late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased will expose to public sale upon the premises on

Saturday, January 17th, 1885

at two o'clock in the afternoon the following described valuable real estate, to-wit: A certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Orange aforesaid, adjoining lands of James Patterson on the north, Aaron Patterson and Abner Welsh on the east, Sarah Welsh and others on the south and James Everett and Robert Siff on the west, containing

115 Acres

more or less with the appurtenances, on which are erected

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE

as good as new. Bank barn and other out buildings, a good orchard of all kinds of fruit, well of water at the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

J. HOWARD KLINE,
Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of Locust, in said county on

Monday, January 19th, 1885,

at two o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate of Daniel Raup, deceased, to-wit: A

LOT OF GROUND

situate in said Locust township adjoining lands of John Hughes, Elijah C. Cleaver and heirs of John Johnson, containing

25 Acres,

more or less, whereon are erected a

Log Dwelling House

and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

WESLEY RAUP,
Administrator.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 80
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	25
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	14
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, @18.75

MACKEREL—Extra mess 35c. large 1's, 28 @ 30c. extra shore 1's 25 @ 26c.

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.62 @ 4.15; Penn'a. family, 3.25 @ 3.5; Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.50; winter patent 4.50 @ 4.75.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 89; No. 2, 10½.

CORN.—35 @ 42.

OATS.—No. 1 white @ 34 No. 2, 35.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and N. w York, $18, fair to good Western and New York, 13 @ 15; medium Western and New York, 10 @ 12; cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50. Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania creamery prints, extra, 35 western 29 @ 30.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:56 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:36 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
11:01 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1.50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:57 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Club Rates for 1885.

A CHANCE TO GET THE BEST DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

The New York *World* is acknowledged to be the leading Democratic paper in the United States. Everybody ought to take a city paper in addition to a local one. We have made arrangements with the Weekly *World* to club with the COLUMBIAN. price of the Weekly *World* is $1.00. On receipt of $2.20 we will send the two papers to any address in the county, for one year. Clubs of five persons at one post office can get them for $10,00 if ordered at one time. This is a very liberal offer, and is made for the purpose of extending our circulation and not because there is any money in it.

We do not believe in the chromo business. All the county newspapers are published at rates so low that the margin of profit is very small, and unless all subscribers pay up, the loss is nearly equal to the profits. We consider that our readers get the full worth of their money out of this paper at $1.50 a year, and we cannot afford to give every subscriber a gold watch or a piano, at that price. But we will do this: Every subscriber who will pay up all arrearages and one year in advance will receive for one year, *Good Cheer*, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of home and family, and containing much valuable reading matter. A sample copy can be seen at this office. This offer will stand only for a limited time, and all who wish to get $2.00 worth for $1.50, should attend to it at once.

Personal.

A. G. Kimberly is no longer employed on the Hazleton *Plain-Speaker*

Prof. W. H. Schuyler and family, are spending the holidays at Dr. Schuyler's.

L. Wallace Evans, of Detroit, is visiting his father, Dr. J. R. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Rawlings went to Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Miss May A. Kuhn is home for her Christmas vacation from Darlington Seminary.

Misses Annie and Ida Bernard, and Miss Annie Miller are visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Elmer E. Durns, a former Bloomsburger, shook hands with his many friends in town over Sunday. He intends spending Christmas week here.

Winter Caps in all styles at Lowenberg's.

The Normal School closed last Friday for a two weeks' vacation.

The Christmas services of the Episcopal Sunday School will be held this Friday evening at half past six o'clock

The new town clock was completed last Saturday afternoon and at 5 o'clock it was illuminated. The gas is turned on at 5 p. m. and off at 2 a. m.

For Pretty Overcoats for littleboys, go to Lowenberg's.

All persons desiring to becomemembers of the Columbia County Agricultural Society for the coming year, must urchase tickets before January 1st.

Garrison, who was arrested in uzerne county for the murder of Callenda was discharged after a hearing, there beig no evidence to hold him.

The largest Stock of Robes, Lap Lankets, go to Lowenberg's.

Jonathan Troup is still confined to he house by the injuries he received on ie night of the Democratic demonstration town, by being burned with fireworks.

Rev. W. C. Hesser will deliver a lectu in the M. E. church in Orangeville on Jaiuary 1st, 1885. All are invited. Subject "Success or Failure, Which ?"

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

Course tickets for the Teachers' Institute, good for all entertainments, can be secured at McKinney's store after eleven o'clock, December 29th. Single admission, 25 cents; Reserved seat tickets 40 cents, except to the lecture of Robert Burdette, which will be 35 and 50 cents.

LOST.—By the subscriber, on the night of the Democratic parade, a certain crooked cane; whoever will return said cane to the subscriber, or leave it at the Post Office, shall be suitably rewarded.

NATHANIEL SPEAR.

CHURCH SERVICES.—The Fourth Quarterly Meeting services of the Rohrsburg circuit will be held at Rohrsburg, December 27th and 28th. Preaching Saturday evening and Sunday morning by the Rev. Daniel Mott; Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock by the Rev. M. L. Smyser, P. E.; evening services will be conducted by the pastor. All are invited to attend.

Lafayette College lately inaugurated, as its new President, Rev. Dr. J. H. Mason Knox. An account of the exercises is contained in a pamphlet before us. From it we find that nearly three hundred are receiving instruction at the present time. Of the fine buildings that crown the hill at Easton, all but two were erected during the able administration of his distinguished predecessor, Dr. Wm. C. Cattell. Dr. Knox states, that in the colleges and universities of England there is one student for each 5,000 of population; in Germany one for each 2,134; in New England one for each 1,028; and in Scotland one for each 616 persons, which is adduced to prove that an increased disposition for Scriptural training accompanies and begets zeal for education. The addresses made by Messrs. A. Pardee, Prof. Ballard and the Hon. Robert E. James, indicate a hearty and earnest devotion to the interests of Lafayette College, of the bodies whom they represented.

For Silk Mufflers, go to Lowenberg's.

Editor Tubbs of the Shickshinny *Echo*, did not occupy a quarter of a column, nor a single line, in declining the Post Office when there was a chance of his getting the appointment. He gobbled it. Of course, he cannot understand how any other editor can decline to take all the government pickings that are lying around loose.

By the use of some stereotyped plates, we are enabled to give our compositors a few days' vacation for the holidays, and at the same time furnish our readers a full sheet with the usual amount of reading matter. Many of our exchanges will issue no paper this week, and our local contemporaries who publish at all, will issue a half sheet. The COLUMBIAN is always ahead.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON FERTILIZERS.—Prof. W. H. Jordan State Chemist of Pennsylvania State College will deliver a Pubic Lecture on the subject of fertilizers in Dentler's Hall, Bloomsburg on Thursday 2 o'clock P. M. January 1st, 1885, to which all are invited so they may become better acquainted with the Chemists analysis, and experience on the practical and scientific results of different fertilizers and their ingredients.

H. H. BROWN, Sec'y. J. H. ECK, Master Pomona Grange.

For real Seal Skin Caps, go to Lowenberg's.

At this time of year there is a certain mockery in the sudden appearance of one and another seed catalogue. "Vicks Floral Guide" leads the van, and as usual, needs no commendation, its solid merit having long ago given it a firm place in popular affection. The number contains the usual lists of new seedlings in both vegetables and flowers, and with its bright flower frontispiece, is quite worthy a prominent place on the sifting-room table, while the Illustrated Magazine has long been a faithful guide in all matters relating to the garden. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., will send the Floral Guide to any address for 10 cents, which, it seeds are afterwards purchased, may be deducted from the order.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:

Now that the long nights of Winter are here, we feel grateful to your Benton correspondent for furnishing us with his share of amusement. The answer to the enigma in No. 51 of the COLUMBIAN is "An upright honest young gentleman."

I am composed of 13 letters.

My 1, 5, 12, 8 is a name of a garden vegetable.

My 11, 13, 7, 10 is a place of deposit.

My 2, 6, 13, 4 is that for which the Romans were famous.

My 1, 3, 2, 8, 9 is the beginning of life.

My whole is the poetical name of a city.

L. J.

The State Normal School of the Sixth District, at Bloomsburg, Pa., will begin the winter term Tuesday, January 6, 1885. Again it announces that the attendance last term was larger than in any other fall term in the history of the school. The senior class is the largest ever enrolled. To those preparing to teach, the school offers a professional training unsurpassed, thorough preparation in the common and higher branches of the course, unexcelled quarters, delightful surrounding, almost free tuition, and full professional standing to graduates. Recently valuable additions to the library and extensive improvements in the buildings have been made; and drainage of the very best kind, through to the river, has been provided at great cost. Many students are prepared for college and for business. Students having a card from the Principal get half fare on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Send for a catalogue.

Dec 26-3w

Notice To Tax Collectors.

An act of the Legislature and approved June, 2nd 1881. (See pamphlet laws, page 45) requires tax collectors, township and borough officers to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes, to the County Commissioners on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient discription by boundries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors.

JOHN B. CASEY, Com's. Clerk.

Commissioner's Office.
Nov. 14th tf.

Reduced Rates to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition will open at New Orleans, La., December 16th, 1884, and continue until May 31st, 1885.

The success of this great show is now assured, in the vastness of its extent, the variety of the interests involved, and the wide field from which its features are drawn, it will exceed in magnitude anything or its kind ever held in this country. Bides a full representation of the limitless industries and the unbounded resources of every state in the Union, every country in the world will display something of its sources, its art, or its handiwork. The collection of international exhibits will be complete, and that, in connection with all the richness of America, will form an epitome of the advance of civilization as perfect it is unique. Agriculture, mechanic science, art, commerce, trade and every branch of human industry will make a part of the great fair.

Its location at one of the foremost commercial cities of the South, as well as one of the most attractive, fitted in every way for the entertainment of a great gathering of people, lends added interest to the enterprise. The winter season at New Orleans is the most delightful portion of the year, and the inhabitant of the severer climate of the north would find a most grateful change in the geniality of Southern winter. Accommodations will be ample, ranging in expense from the comfortable room of the citizen of limited means to the luxurious apartments of the wealthy. It will be a wise vacation where one may find not only hlth and pleasure, but profit and instructi.

For the benefit of the large number of visitors who will be attracted thither, the Pennsylvania Road Company has placed on sale at all the principal stations of its system excursion tickets to New Orleans, good to return until May 31st, 1885. In consideration of the reduced rate at which the tickets are sold they are subject to certain conditions as to limitation of trips going and returni. These conditions are simple and will explained in detail by agents. The tickets are of two classes: Those covering the same route in both directions, and those wering one route going and different route returning. The round-trip rate of tickets going and returning the same route from Bloom Ferry to New Orleans is $41.45, and going by one route and returning ancer, $51.70.

A most interesting feature of the Philadelphia *Weekly Times* is the "Helping Hand" department, for interchange of information and discussion between women, conducted by Mrs. Jennie Jerome Upson Clark. In the "Helping Hand" men all topics of interest to women. It brings its woman reader discussed by women. It lead isolated lives, neither; and, in short, it is society, education, without the who frequently gives freely and gladly ation, callers, on questions of etiquette, or trouble. It gives regularly many valuable advice upon cooking, knitting and fancy work, and its recipes for readers unite in praising ds of plain y thankful Helping Hand. veritable

Jerseytown.

The small boy rejoiceth—he portunity to coast. an op-

Mr. C. H. Fruit has returned from a visit to Hazleton.

Messrs. E. & J. Brugler were their father, Capt. Brugler, last week.

Mr. J. H. Axe, formerly of the but for some time a resident of Mce, is now at home. n,

Mr. E. Runyan of Williamsport with his friends last week. s

Mr. S. Allen of Milton, was in tow beginning of the week.

The schools will be closed on Christn

A Christmas entertainment at the Mison Baptist church Wednesday evening.

Some one who solved the problem in the Benton items in the last issue, says that the Benton correspondent was 48 years old on his last birthday, therefore was born in 1836.

County Institute.

The Teachers' Institute will convene in the Opera House next Monday at 1.30 p. m. The instructors are Prof. Balliet of Illinois, Dr. G. G. Groff of Lewisburg, Prof. Walker, Prof. Noetling, Prof. Sanford of Middletown, N. Y., Dr. E. V. DeGraff of Washington and Miss E. B. Gute. Prof. Niles will conduct the music. The evening entertainments are as follows: Monday, recitation, Miss Emma Jones; lecture by Dr. Groff, "Wonders of the Human Body," illustrated; Tuesday, recitation, Miss Gute; lecture by Dr. T. T. Everett, "Men who Win;" Wednesday, lecture by Prof. Balliet, "Education out of School;" Thursday, lecture by R. J. Burdette, "The Pilgrimage of the Funny Man." The institute will close on Friday noon.

THE LECTURES.

Dr. Groff's lecture on Monday evening will be instructive, entertaining and amusing.

In all the world, there is nothing more wonderful, or more worthy of protound study, than the HUMAN BODY. By means of a beautiful human Skeleton, prepared in France, a LIFE-SIZE MODEL of the whole body, imported from Paris at a cost of over $300, and by numerous large Diagrams, Prof. Groff is able to show to an audience all the varied and intricate mechanisms of the body, the contemplation of which led the Psalmist to exclaim, "*I am fearfully and wonderfully made.*"

The manikin can be completely dissected, and the exact position and structure of every organ in the body shown. The opportunity of seeing this display may occur but once in a lifetime and should be embraced by all.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. T. T. Everett, private secretary to Governor Pattison, is the lecturer. His subject is "Men who Win." Of him the late John W. Forney said:

"I call my friend, Rev. Dr. Everett, of Trinity M. E. Church, the American Lacordaire, because he began life as a journalist, and like the popular French preacher, does not forget his duty to live questions after entering the ministry. It is pleasing and profitable to hear him at any time and on any topic.

Prof. Balliet, the lecturer for Wednesday evening, is a well known instructor, and has assisted at Institutes in thirty-eight counties in this state. He is a pleasant an forcible speaker.

On Thursday evening, R. J. Burdette, the well known humorist, will describe the "Pilgrimage of the Funny Man." He has been here before, and all who heard him were greatly pleased. It is unnecessary for us to introduce him here. Reserved seats for the lectures can be secured at McKinny's any time after 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Why Seth Green Believes in Governor Cleveland.

Seth Green says President elect Cleveland is a truthful man. He was asked by a reporter how he knew it. He said:

"One year ago last fall Governor Cleveland was spending his vacation in the North Woods, at Woodhull Lake, shooting and fishing. The dogs were put out and a deer started. The Governor was put on a favorite runway; he heard the hounds; they were coming his way, my word for it. The thought of office-seekers and political enemies went out of his head and the blood went tingling through his veins; he did not think of any of his friends—not even Bill Bowman nor Bob Roosevelt, nor R. U. Sherman. He is said to have great affection for all his friends, but as the hounds neared him I knew it was the best music he had ever heard. I have been there, and my opinion is that the blood went surging in and out of his heart. It sounded as loud to him as a bass drum, and the only thought he had at the time was to see the deer and keep that heart still so that it would not scare him before he came in sight. Well, the deer came and stopped broadside, within six rods of the Governor. He stopped for some cause; I do not think it was thumping of the Governor's heart that stopped the deer, but the Governor may have thought different. Well, the deer stopped. I didn't think the Governor lost his head, for he had a gun, and he fired it off, and the deer raised his flag and bounded off without a scratch. That flag looked as large to the Governor as a good-sized sail as the deer went bounding off. If the Governor had had a little talk with me before he went, he would not have missed the deer. I would have told him to not shoot at the whole deer, but to pick out a little spot just back of the shoulder and draw a bead on that spot. He would have killed him. Soon after the Governor had got the shot, a friend of mine thought to screen him, and wrote me from Woodhull that the Governor came very near getting a shot at the deer—there was only a little point of rocks that hid the deer when he passed; and when I met the Governor, I told him I heard he came very near getting a shot at the deer. His face lit up as he said, 'I did get a shot at a big buck standing not over six rods from me and I missed him.' Now the man, and an amateur at that, who would not tell a lie under the circumstances can be believed at all times without putting his hands on the Bible."

A Tennessee woman gave birth to two sets of triplets during 1884.

The Tichborne claimant wants to join Barnum's circus as a curiosity. The great showman says he would not be attractive in this country.

The body of Patrick Reddy, who was drowned in Mahanoy creek a week ago Sunday, was found on Saturday, about a mile below where he fell in the stream.

Thirty or more men were drowned in the mouth of the Rappahannock river last week, most of them being colored men. They were engaged in the oyster trade, and their boats were capsized by a squall.

MARRIAGES.

MERICLE—YOST.—On Dec. 13, 1884, at the home of the bride by Rev. O. H. Strunk, Mr. Edward Mericle to Miss Dora Yost both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

GIRTON—WAGNER.—On Dec. 13,1884 by Rev. O. H. Strunck, Mr. Asher Girton to Miss Mary M. Wagner, both of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa.

RUNYAN—HILL.—On December 20th, 1883, by Rev. D. J. R. Strayer, Mr. Geo. M. Runyan and Mrs. Charlotte Hill, all of Bloomsburg.

BOEHMER—RUPP.—In Centralia, December 13th, 1884, by Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr Charles Boehmer of Ashland, and Miss Mary E. Rupp of Centralia, Pa.

VANHORN—FISHER.—At the residence of the bride's father in Wellivers-ville, December 18th, 1884, by Rev. E. M. Yocost, Mr. R. W. Vanhorn of Greenwood, to Miss Laura Fisher of Wellivers-ville, both of Columbia county, Pa.

BEEN—BROWN.—In Bloomsburg, Dec. 4th, 1884. by the Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. John Green of Salem township, Luzerne county, and Miss Mary Brown of Bloomsburg, Pa.

JONES—STRAUSER.—At the M. E Parsonage, in Centralia, Dec. 2nd, 1884, by Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr. Meyrick Jones, and Miss Mary Alice Strauser, both of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

James Mercer wishes it known that he has found Carter's Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to be the best remedy for indigestion that he has ever made, they always relieve headache.

A New Discovery. Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

MR. GOUGH ON SILK HATS.

"It would be a violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, delicious, perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 5 All druggists.

Sep 19-5t

When baby was sick we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had children she gave them CASTORIA.

FIGURES WON'T LIE.

The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of certain roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in Kidney troub. Combined with these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney-Wort has proved such an unequaled remedy in all diseases of these organs.

Jas. H. Mercer distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RAT."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15 Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER; Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH,

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRHAL THROAT AFFECTIONS,

Hacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE

three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15.; Balsam, 25c.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER; Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

HIS SLIPPERY GLASS EYE.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head whenever he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the growth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.

Sept 26-eom 5t

A DESIRABLE

New Year's Gift

TO A FRIEND,

—WOULD BE—

The Columbian

FOR ONE YEAR.

$1.50 A YEAR,

In Advance.

—IT IS THE—

LARGEST,

—IT CONTAINS—

MORE NEWS,

AND IS THEREFORE THE

CHEAPEST

PAPER

IN THE COUNTY.

TO THOSE DESIRING

NEW YEAR

CARDS,

—:o:—

—WE WOULD—

CALL ATTENTION

TO OUR

STOCK,

—:o:—

We Have Them

In prices from

Two CENTS UPWARDS.

—:o:—

Call and See

AT THE

COLUMBIAN STORE,

Elwell & Bittenbender.

1885.

The Philadelphia Times

Aims to cover the whole field of progressive journalism. No subject is too great for it to discuss intelligently and without bias, and none so insignificant as to escape its notice. It lays the world tributary to its wants, and everywhere its agents may be found, alert to gather the particulars of all passing events and send them by telegraph up to the last moment of going to press. It is a brief and abstract chronicle of the time and contains all that is worth knowing in the history of the world for the past twenty-four hours.

$1.00

The WEEKLY TIMES

$1.00 A YEAR.

THE LARGEST, THE BRIGHTEST AND THE BEST.—A NEWSPAPER FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

"THE WEEKLY TIMES" is foremost among the largest and best of the Family and General weekly papers published in tha country, and it is now offered to single subscribers at One Dollar a year and an extra copy given with every club of 20. It is the most progressive journal of its class. Its aim is to be the newspaper of the people of the whole country; to meet every intelligent want in journalism, and to make it so cheap that all can afford to enjoy its weekly visits.

"THE ANNALS OF THE WAR" have been one of the distinguishing features of "THE WEEKLY TIMES," and it is now imitated in that feature by many of the leading journals and periodicals of the country. The best writers from the active participants of the great struggle on both sides will continue their contributions to the unwritten history of the war in every number, and make the paper specially entertaining and instructive to the veterans of both the Blue and the Gray.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

"THE WEEKLY TIMES" is mailed, postpaid, for One Dollar a year. Every club of 20 will be entitled to an extra copy.

Address,

THE TIMES,

TIMES BUILDING, Philadelphia.

dec 26.

1885.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The serial and short stories in Harper's Young People have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, while they are wholly free from what is pernicious or vulgarly sensational. The humorous stories and pictures are full of innocent fun, and the papers are natural history and science, travel, and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful, in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

Terms: Postage Prepaid, $2.00 Per Year.

Vol. VI. commences Nov. 4, 1884.

Single numbers, Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE PRESS,

FOR 1885.

DEVOTED TO PROTECTION AND EARNESTLY REPUBLICAN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER.

The Press comes to the new year with the largest circulation, the best equipment, and the fullest requirements of the complete newspaper which it has ever enjoyed. The past year has been one of great growth. These increased facilities and resources give it the means of being even a better newspaper than ever before.

The political change lends added interest and obligation to the future. *The Press* faces new duties with undaunted spirit. It is Republican in principle, untrammelled in expression, with faith in the intelligent masses and fealty to purer politics. It is especially devoted to the national policy of Protection as the bulwark of American interests and industries.

Above all, it will maintain its pre-eminence as a complete General and Family Newspaper.

The Weekly Press excels in all the elements of a first-class General and Family weekly newspaper. It is especially adapted to the wants of all who desire a concise and comprehensive presentation of the news of the day with interesting and instructive reading for the home and the fireside. Its Agricultural and Household Departments are among the best anywhere printed, and good stories, graphic correspondence and choice miscellany complete a paper which is unsurpassed. Illustrated special articles on live topics will be a prominent feature of the coming year. Send for a specimen copy containing large and attractive list of books offered as premiums to subscribers and club raisers.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS: (Postpaid.)

DAILY, including Sunday, one year, $7.50; one month, 65 cents.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, one year, $6.00; one month, 50 cents.

SUNDAY edition only, one year, $2.00

Served by City Carriers, 12 cents a week; including Sunday, 16 cents a week.

The Weekly Press, one dollar a year.

Drafts, checks, and other remittances, should be made payable to

THE PRESS CO., Limited,
Philadelphia, Pa.

dec 26-4w

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

$1.50 A YEAR

Wanamaker's

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 26.

The peculiar weather, fall in the midst of winter, cuts short the sale of warmer clothing of every sort. No matter how cold the end of December and January and February and March may be, the fact is fixed already by the warm beginning that thousands of people will fear the cold with less precaution, because it comes so slowly. We are hardened to the winter by long expecting winter, and by its slow approach.

We therefore change the condition of trade by making prices so low as to attract unwilling buyers. The change is gradual, very gradual. Indeed the change is less, because we made low prices months ago: lower than ought to be made in prosperous times; lower than *can* be made in any but calamitous times.

There is every reason to believe that wholesale prices have got to the bottom. Raw materials of several sorts have begun to be firm: and some have begun to rise. The prices of nothing in trade have risen. Prices are therefore at the very bottom. The only further downward movements are reasonably sure to be exceptional. Chances are overwhelmingly the other way on everything.

On the other hand the probable behavior of retail merchants with bills to meet and stocks of goods on their hands is worth your thinking of. The instant the stay of holiday trade is over there is sure to be a general scramble. Had you better wait for the chance of buying for less?

That is your question. We have answered it already; and this is only to keep the answer in mind.

In the midst of holiday trade upon goods adapted for gifts, when the store is looking uncommonly bright with the glitter of gifts, when thousands of givers are thinking of bric-à-brac (Everything is bric-à-brac to us that belongs to a month before Christmas), when people throng the store to see the spectacle, we are thinking of the soliest merchandise we deal in.

We advertise cloths and dress-stuffs, dresses and wraps, furs and overcoats, clothing for man, woman and child, gloves, hosiery, underwear, neckwear, laces, handkerchiefs, linens in general, bedding, mattresses, furniture, carpets and rugs, housekeeping conveniences, chairs, lamps, upholstery, books, writing-papers, stationery wares, pocket-books, bags, hats, shoes, umbrellas, Japanese wares, baskets, toilet articles, playthings, and a thousand more.

Why? Because we are selling these things. Because people are buying them. We are giving the news of things that people are eager to hear about; such news as develops from day to day in the store.

The great majority no only of people but of prosperous people are buying substantial merchandise. Everybody seems to think it the time to buy.

And this is our answer: it *is* a good time to buy. We know it from you. We have done what we could to make it a good time to buy. We did it, first, by gathering bravely when most of the merchants were croaking about hard times. We did it, next, by selling for cost what we'd rather sell without profit than not sell at all. We did it, third, by coming out of the market when everything was tumbling. It is a good time to buy.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

MONEY CAN BE MADE

by any man or woman, girl or boy who will organize clubs for THE WEEKLY WORLD. The great farm and home newspaper, complete in all its departments.

Agents paid IN CASH. for 10 subscribers at $25 will be paid; for 25 subscribers, $12; for 50 subscribers, $6; for 15 subscribers, $3; for 10 subscribers, $2; for 5 subscribers, $1.

Agents wanted in every town or village. Circulars and sample copies free. Send for them.

THE WORLD is the Banner Democratic Newspaper of the Union. Every Democrat should read it.

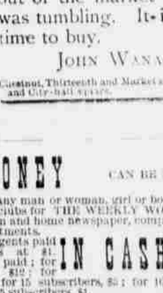
Daily, $6; Semi-Weekly, $2; Sunday, $1.50; Weekly, $1 per year.

TRY IT!

Address, THE WORLD, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

dec 12-4w

CATARRH



Many persons using Pattison and Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh are most satisfactory results. A lady to whom I sent which she has not enjoyed for seven years. Mr. Baker has used it in his family and considers it very highly. Tuckahannock Democrat.

Mr. Baker testifies that he was cured of a partial deafness.—*Pittston Gazette.*

Ely's Cream Balm cured me of catarrh—restored my sense of smell. For cold in head it works like magic.—S. H. Sherwood, Banker, Elizabeth, N. J.

Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid. Not a snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists' or by mail, registered, 60 cents. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Nov 14-4 w

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of the estate of Jacob J. Hartzell, late of Beaver township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises of Mrs. Jacob J. Hartzell in Beaver township on

Saturday, Jan. 3, 1885,

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, to-wit:

First. A tract of land lying and being in Beaver township aforesaid, being a part of a tract of land in the warrantee name of Wm. Gray; and described as follows: Beginning at a stone for a corner on the line of land sold to John Dreisbach, thence north, 18 degrees west 39 rods to a point in the middle of the old road running along the foot of the mountain, thence along the middle of said road the four following corners and distances north 77 east 12 rods, north 61¾ east, 94 rods, north 63¾ east 28 rods, and north 57 east 24 rods, thence along the line of said land sold to Isaac Dreisbach south 1 west 88 rods to a stone corner, thence along the line of said land sold to John Dreisbach south 87½ west 67¾ rods to a stone corner, the place of beginning, containing 37 acres, strict measure.

Second. A tract of land lying in the same Beaver township, Columbia county, being also a part of the Wm. Gray tract of land, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on the top of the mountain, thence south 12 east, 129 rods by lands of Adam Miller, to the middle of the old road, thence by the same north 57 east 12 rods, thence north 60 ¾ east, 24 rods, thence north 63¾ east 28 rods, thence north 57 east 24 rods, thence north 1 east 5 rods by other lands of said J. J. Hartzell, to line of lands of Isaac Dreisbach, thence by the same northwardly to the top of the mountain, thence south 78¾ west about 135 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 83 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

D. W. ZEHNER, Executor.

dec 12-ts

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County the undersigned administrator of Milton Mosteller, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises on

Saturday, Jan. 17, '85.

At 2 o'clock p. m., the following tract of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by land of J. W. Bowman, on the South by the road leading from Berwick to Rittenhouse's mill, on the north by road leading to Berwick, containing

4 Acres,

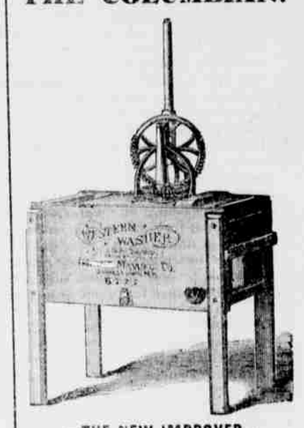
on which are erected a
FRAME DWELLING, STABLE
And outbuildings. A good blacksmith shop on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from date.

A. B. CROOP, Administrator.

Jackson, ALLY. Dec 19-4 w

To the Readers of THE COLUMBIAN.



—THE NEW IMPROVED—

Western Washing Machine

Which is now being introduced in this section, and is already largely in use in almost every State in the Union, commends itself by the simplicity and ease of its operation, and by the good work that it does. The machine is easily handled, and makes no slop, whatever. The following testimony to its merit will be of interest to the ladies of

Bloomsburg and Vicinity,

and all who are interested in an important improvement:

TESTIMONIALS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co:

We bought from your agent, Mr. C. Mears, one of your New Improved Western Washers. Have used it for three weeks and are much pleased with it. It saves labor, washes cleanly, does not wear out the clothes and works easily. We can heartily recommend it to everyone who has washing to do. Resp'y, Yours,

MRS. P. M. TEATS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

Camden Mears, Agent:—I have been in the laundry business constantly during the past ten years, and have tried very many different kinds of family washing machines, one of which is the New Improved Western Washer, sold by you, and I cheerfully recommend it as being the best for my work that I have ever tried not gives perfect satisfaction, and I will pay part with it for double the amount for one. for it if I could not procure a duplication Any person wishing to see it may do so, by calling at my residence, can Yours Respectfully,

C. BROWN, Laundry, Dentler's new block, Main St.

Proprietor Bloomsburg Hotel.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.

GENTLEMEN:—When your agent, Mr. C. Mears, solicited me to purchase one of your Western Washing Machines, nothing but a desire to be courteous prompted me to give one of your agent's attention to it, as all the washing machines I had ever seen had the washing failures. But when your agent, with a commendable spirit of fairness, offered to sell your machine on its merits, I could not refuse to give it a fair trial. It now done service in my laundry three months, and I must say that it is perfect in every respect, doing its work thoroughly, and with it one girl can do the work of two, without fatigue. It is simply matchless.

Very Truly Yours,

L. A. SHATTU

In the Tannery.

Almost every one has seen a tannery—generally an unadorned wooden structure; invariably painted leather color to correspond with the exhausted bark which, with lawn-like smoothness, covers the land about the buildings. Its interior, with beams unfinished, has a doubtful-looking floor, and the planks look as treacherous as loose bricks in a Philadelphia side walk. Stand on which planks you will, they are all movable, and are merely temporary coverings for unsavory-looking liquids, in "vats" or "pits," which, to say the least, are uninviting bath-tubs. In old times tanneries were largely "local industries," and in such near-by mountain regions as the Berkshires or the Catskill the summer explorer discovers in half-choked vats, or picturesque, tumble-down, deserted buildings, vestiges of a petty industry which flourished till all the accessible trees had been cut or recklessly robbed of their bark, and then disappeared, to give way to such modern centres of trade as Peabody, Massachusetts. Higher up in the mountains are still to be found half-rotted piles of timber or bark, stranded when the tide of industry ebbed away.

Let our hides come to the tannery "wet salted." The ropes are cut, and the hides are put into the great sunken boxes underneath the floor to soak in "water-pits" for a few days. This "process of water" is necessary for soaking, milling, and softening the hide to get it into condition to receive the bark. After soaking, the hides are hung over a wooden "horse," and cut through the back to separate them into "sides." Some tanners then place them in the vats, and cover them up to take a "warm sweat" or a "cold sweat," the pungent moisture from the hides loosening the hair and scurf. The common method, however, is to place the hides for a few days in a solution of lime and water, not so strong as to let the skin get "lime burned." This "liming" not only plumps, or swells, the hide, but if a skin is beginning to decompose or decay, tends to preserve it for tanning. After the hair-loosening the besmeared tip-cart again makes its appearance, splashed and spattered inside and out, driven by men whose business it is to spatter and be spattered ready to take a load to the beam-house.

"Beaming," or unhairing, derives its name from an inclined convex wooden form called a "beam," on which the hide is spread during the operation. A blunted piece of iron, known as a "hide-worker," similar to a draw-shave, easily removes the hair after the hide is taken from the water where it was "dumped" after the liming. The beamsters, bending to their task, look as if they had taken in a large week's washing, and but for unsavory odors a beam-room might pass for a laundry. The hides are next "trimmed" with a knife to remove all the hard, harsh, or unnecessary parts on the edge of the skin—are cut off—as they are so much thicker than the rest of the skin that they would seriously interfere in the future processes of obtaining an even tannage, and also in an economical use of the purchaser. The hides next pass into a queer-looking contrivance known as a "pin-wheel," a stout circular wooden box, in which they are churned about in warmish water, dropping upon stout wooden pins attached to the circumference. The mission of the lime, to preserve the hide and loosen the hair, is accomplished, and this washing in warm water is a preparation for "drenching," the first process of unlimiming.

To an observer it might seem that the whole process has been such a series of drenchings that more is unnecessary. To "drench," however, the hides are placed for six or eight hours in vats filled with a dissolved excrement, above which a line of large wooden "England wheels"—like the paddle-wheels of a steamer—in their revolution turn them over and over in the solution. The drenched hides, when taken from this "bate," are a second time worked over a beam, to remove the lime thoroughly and get them into the best possible condition to receive the bark.

To tread the wholesome looking ground bark which covers the approach to the tan vats after leaving the slippery, slimy, uncertain floor of the beam-room, is almost a luxury. The deep-colored "liquor," of ground oak or hemlock bark and water, looks inviting after the indescribable mixtures thus far used. Most tanners buy bark, which is now sold compressed like hay, and grind it in a "bark mill," leaching the bark to obtain the liquor, but some use extracts. The hides to be colored or tanned, looking unnaturally white after their thorough cleansings, are placed in tanks of bark liquor to be "handled" by the revolutions of another England wheel, as in the drenching treatment. Becoming slightly colored, they are placed in large piles for a day or two to get them seasoned to take the bark. The plank flooring is removed from one of these long systems of vats, where the hides are laid away in strong bark liquor to receive the tannage. As each hide is spread out in the vat it is covered with some ground bark wet with water as carefully as a good housewife sprinkles with sugar her choicest preserves. Hides remain in a "first layer" six or eight days. The same process is repeated in a "second layer" in other vats for about two weeks, and in a third or "splitting layer," for about four weeks, the temperature of the liquor being graduated for the different layers.

They are then hung out for a few days to partly dry, so that they can be evenly "split" by means of a machine constructed with iron rollers, which roll or force the hides against a long splitting-knife. This reduces all to an even thickness, the outside of the hide retaining the "grain," and the part cut off becoming a "split." The machine does not always do its work perfectly, so the hide is next put upon a "flattening" or levelling board to pound out thicker parts. Having been soaked in water, soaked in lime, soaked in bark, severed in twain, grains and splits together are again "pin-wheeled" preparatory to one final soaking in strong bark liquor, the parting salute of the tan yard.—H. M. Newhall, *in Harper's Magazine for January.*

'I see you are building a new house Mr. Brown?'

'Yes, you are right.'

'Made the money out of whisky, I suppose?'

'No.'

'Why, you are a liquor dealer, are you not?'

'Oh, yes, but the money I'm putting into this house was made out of the water I put in the whiskey.

Steamers in New York harbor have been requested to whistle three times when passing the site of the Bartholdi statue. The courage of the people must be kept up.

Cutting Down the Hay Mow.

The usual purpose in cutting down a hay mow in winter, is to make the work of pitching the hay off easier than when the whole mow is bound together, but there should be an object further than this, and that object to prevent having the poorest hay for spring feeding.

As soon as grass starts in April, domestic animals lose appetite for dry feed, and it is at this season that they should have the best fodder. Working horses, and milch cows especially, should have at that time the best dry feed that the farm has produced.

It is a good plan to cut down the mow, so that the bottom of the same will be reached at mid winter; this if old, and has lost a portion of its nutrition should be thoroughly mixed with the bright hay at the top of the mow, and flavored by sprinkling with the salt water, and cornmeal. This we have done with good results.

In writing this, the assumption is that there has been, year after year, a coating of a few tons, more or less, left lying in the bed of the mow, for it is very seldom that the demands of stock and the supply of fodder comes out evenly, and now and then the farmer will be caught with the poorest hay of his entire storage left for spring feeding.

When the foundation of the hay is well up from the ground, and has a coating of clean straw, the bottom of this may be as good as any part of it, but it is seldom that we find an average quality there, and for two reasons. First, the grass put in early is more succulent than that cut later, and is more likely to heat and mold; and second, the damp winds sweeping beneath the barn during the wet season will detract more or less from the nutriment of the hay. Of course all these things can be averted, but they are not always done; therefore the suggestion to cut the mow.

After the base of the first fed part is reached, it should be prepared for receiving hay from the remaining part, thoroughly cleaned out and covered with straw. We would not suggest throwing down the top of the mow into this place, for probably the last hay put in was not as good as that cut a week previous. The farmer can tell when he comes to an extra vein, and that should be the fodder preserved for spring use.

It is the habit of some to deposit a ton or two upon the scaffold over the stable for late feeding, but we do not believe the plan comendable, for the gases arising from the stable will contaminate, to a greater or less extent, the fodder above. If feed is stored on the scaffolding, it should be fed first, that it may escape the stable gases and odors. It is not a bad plan to deposit the poorest hay made in this place, and use it in cold weather by cutting and sprinkling with corn or oatmeal.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

The New Orleans Exposition.

The opening of the New Orleans Exposition, or World's Fair, is an event full of significance, and it may well be celebrated with rejoicings throughout the whole Union, and more especially at the South. The successful completion of the great undertaking marks, we trust and believe, the beginning of a new era of Southern prosperity.

It shows that the Southern people, instead of being deficient in enterprise, as has been so often charged against them by their Northern critics, have been able to successfully carry through a scheme which had been abandoned by New York and Boston because of the lack of public interest in it, or because its Northern managers were deficient in zeal and courage. The projectors of the New Orleans Exposition have had to encounter extraordinary obstacles from the very start, but they have surmounted them bravely, and patiently proceeded to perfect their arrangements for one of the most remarkable of the whole series of World's Fairs.

It will be peculiar, because it will for the first time bring prominently before the attention of the world the resources of a region of boundless natural wealth and of extraordinary possibilities of development. It will show to the Northern States especially that their Southern countrymen have left far behind them the passions of the war and all merely sectional jealousies in their eager pursuit of material progress.

The South invites the North more particularly to become acquainted by personal inspection with the social and industrial situation there, and with the opportunities which its wide territory offers to capital and enterprise. It will display a variety of products and evidences and proofs of mineral and agricultural resources which must provoke surprise both at home and abroad. Hitherto, though pleasure travel thither has much increased of recent years, the South, as it actually is, has been little understood at the North. To the great mass of our people as it is known only as it has been pictured by political enemies, or as friendly imaginations may have conceived it to be.

Now the South calls on all to come and see for themselves, to study for themselves its social and political spirit, and to observe its industrial temper and capacities, and the wealth with which nature has endowed it. The season, too, is one in which travel southward is always grateful, even when no such extraordinary inducements are offered; and therefore, we expect to see the invitation accepted by many thousands, whose visit to New Orleans will doubtless help to strengthen the growing community of feeling between the two parts of the Union.

But, besides its display of Southern products, which form its most interesting and distinguishing feature, the New Orleans Exposition will offer in comparison with them a collection of the best works of all home and foreign industry and skill which will be of extraordinary attractiveness.—*N. Y Sun.*

An immense bluff, half a mile in length, near Benton, Montana, recently fell into the Missouri river, filling that stream half way across.

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestio prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cu all forms of indigestion.

When a cashier becomes unsteady, a depositor is in danger of losing his balance.

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

One of the favorite Christmas games in Shakespeare's time was known as snap dragon. Brandy was set on fire, and raisins thrown into it. The diversion consisted of adventures to pluck out the raisins.

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Crime in England.

AND METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Messrs. Charlton T. Lewis and R. A. McCurdy, of the Prison Association of New York, have recently examined the prison system which now prevails generally throughout England and Wales. They report that among its most distinctive features are:

1. The gradual disuse of short terms of imprisonment, substituting as far as practicable other punishments in the place of brief sentences, and the improvement of the jails by employing all inmates in some profitable form of labor.

2. The classification of convicts, according to their conduct, after having served a period of at least nine months in solitary confinement with coarse food, hard bed and other severities. This part of the discipline is so dreadful that it is believed to have a powerful deterrent influence on the criminal classs. No one is sentenced to penal servitude for less than five years. After the first period of severe discipline, the prisoner enters upon another phase of prison life which is less exacting. By good conduct earning a certain number of credit marks, he may be promoted to another class with greater privileges, and by similar efforts to a third. In this way the length of his term may be considerably shortened. To be mulcted of this time, or to be degraded to a lower class, are considered the severest punishments. Flogging cannot be administered by any officer of the prison, but only by the visiting justices.

3. The labor of the convicts is entirely for the Government, the public account system. The labor is of the greatest variety and is not conducted with reference merely to immediate financial success.

The government of the prisons is entirely in charge of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs All officers from the highest to the lowest are appointed solely for their qualifications, not one of them being dependent on political influence.

This system, which is largely the result of the labors of Sir Walter Crofton, is the culmination of the work of prison reform during the last forty years. What is the result of all this thought, discussion and self-denying toil? As the new state of things did not become general until recently, of course the full effect cannot yet be measured by statistics. But the figures as they are given may fill us with astonishment. England and Wales in 1844 had a population of over 16,000,000. Taking an average of five years about that time, we find that there were every year 3,933 persons sentenced to penal servitude and 15,783 sentenced to shorter terms in local jails. England and Wales in 1881 had a population of over 25,000,000. If criminal convictions kept pace with the population we should find in that year over 6,000 penal convictions and over 25,000 shorter sentences. Instead of this we have in 1881 only 1,525 penal convictions and 9,266 shorter sentences. If the general administration of justice is as efficient in the arrest and conviction of criminals in our day as it was forty years ago, then there are more than 20,000 persons in ordinary occupations unsupported by the State, who would have been under the old system actually confined in jails or prisons. When we lament the prevalence of crime we ought to bear in mind these facts. It is evident that there has been great amelioration of the condition of the worst in Great Brittain. Much of this is owing to the general improvement in the condition of all classes, to benevolent and religious activities and to other causes. But much also is due, doubtless to this prison system, which is singularly free from the sentimentalism which has tended to make punishment a mockery.

French Fisher Folk.

The mussel of the channel coast is one of its most dainty products. The tide leaves it clinging in clusters among the sea-weed to the hidden rocks. Twice a day it seems to have blossomed and borne fruit, like a miraculous plant in the great garden of the sea. The mussel gatherer with her sharp knife detaches them and throws them into her basket. To the dull eye slime, weed, shells, all is vague, but she works with that sort of instinct that is bred in our own manufactories. The mussel ground, like the washing pool, is the village newspaper and Dorcas society. The younger women and the older gossips gather together, and the noise of their chatter rises above the sound of the waves; the doings of the village are discussed, and the presence of the stranger offers opportunity to the village wit to exercise her powers of humor under breath and to the unqualified delight of her neighbors.

Down the cliffs and among the rocks come the carts, drawn by stout Norman horses. The women throw the cords around their necks, and dexterously swinging the heaping baskets on their backs, carry them to the carts. Returning empty, they begin their work again until the tide comes creeping in and drives them shoreward, working as they go. The shrimper is always a lonely figure, following the tide through pools knee-deep, waving her net like a great winged bird. The labor is light, but each sweep of her vigorous arm and the dip of her net in the water is the throw of a die. That element of uncertainty which accompanies so closely the fisherman's calling drives her on until stout legs and arms are weary. The deep, cone-shaped net comes up brimming, and, as the water drops in shining showers, her eager eyes peer into its depths. The shrimp is her silver and gold. The shining crevette is the stake for which she plays, and now the capricious waves line her net with its silvery gleam, and now fill it with worthless refuse.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Jas. H. Mercer distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

A mucilage which seems to keep for a very long time is prepared by precipitating dissolved gum with strong alcohol, expressing and drying. The mass is perfectly white, and easy soluble in water.

Chess is the oldest game now in use. It was originally played in India, where tradition says it was invented 5,000 years ago.

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With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggists, T. J. Anderson, recommending

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I used two bottles!
I am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

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* * * Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism!!!
For nearly
Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any
Good!!!
Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have abundant success"
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Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure?
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Than anything else!
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated!!!"
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am
Gaining strength! and
"Flesh!"
And hardly a day passes but what I am
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complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop
Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,
—*Wilmington, Del.*

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

—Boarding Stable.—

Having recently leased the Exchange Hotel Stable, I am now running it as a boarding, exchange and Hotel stable. I can offer owners the very best accommodation for their horses. My loose boxes and single stalls for boarders are large and in good condition, my prices reasonable. I shall always buy a good horse when the price is suitable, and intend to keep such on hand for sale, either single drivers or matched pairs. Persons in distant parts of the country can send their horses to be prepared for the market. The drives are good in all directions from my stable door, so that those coming here with fine horses needing daily exercise can have the advantage of the best roads to jog them upon. The Exchange Hotel Stable is so situated as to exclude objectionable persons, who not unfrequently interfere with sales. I shall be pleased to communicate with any gentlemen from the country who may be coming to this place with horses for sale. By permission I refer you to W. R. Tubbs, Proprietor of Exchange Hotel.

W. A. Hartzel,
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J. SALTZER,
HEADQUARTERS
For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.
MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg

C. B. ROBBINS,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS
AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

READY PAY STORE.
G. P. STINER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Orangeville, Pa,
UNDER ODD FELLOWS' HALL OPOSITE
OLD CENTENNIAL HOTEL.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods. Cheapest Ready Pay Store in the county. Having opened a general store I solicit a share of the public patronage.
G. P. STINER.
Oct 31-2 mos

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m.—Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.35 p. m.; New York, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 p. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11.25 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 1.25 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Williamsport Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.37 a. m.; Wilkes-barre 12.55 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.0 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.3 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Nov. 16, 1884

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,57 a. m.;

For Catawissa, 11,57 a. m. 6.13 and 9.50 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,50 10.45 a. m. and 4,06 p. m

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,35 a. m., Pottsville, 12.35 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.40 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.50 10.30 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,10 a. m, 4.05 and 5.40 p. m.

Leave Sunbury 4.19 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.45 p. m.

Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 16, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.	STATIONS.	SOUTH.
a.m. p.m.		a.m. a.m. p.m
9 01 1 30	....Scranton....	5 50 9 40 2 20
8 54 1 24	....Bellevue....	5 55 9 45 2 25
8 48 1 19	....Taylorville..	6 01 9 50 2 30
8 40 1 11	..Lackawanna..	6 09 9 57 2 38
8 34 1 05	....Pittston....	6 17 10 04 2 46
8 27 12 57	..West Pittston..	6 23 10 09 2 51
8 22 12 52	....Wyoming....	6 28 10 14 2 56
8 17 12 47	....Maltby....	6 32 10 17 3 00
8 12 12 43	....Bennett....	6 36 10 20 3 03
8 08 12 39	....Kingston....	6 40 10 25 3 06
8 03 12 34	....Kingston....	6 48 10 30 3 06
7 59 12 30	....Plymouth....	6 50 10 32 3 11
7 54 12 25	....Plymouth Junc	6 55 10 37 3 16
7 50 12 21	....Avondale....	7 00 10 42 3 20
7 50 12 15	....Nanticoke....	7 05 10 41 3 24
7 43 12 07	....Hunlock's Creek	7 12 10 48 3 32
7 40 11 55	....Shickshinny..	7 24 10 59 3 43
7 18 11 42	....Hick's Ferry..	7 47 11 10 3 57
7 11 11 35	....Beach Haven..	7 53 11 16 4 03
7 05 11 28	....Berwick....	8 00 11 23 4 10
6 58 11 22	....Briar Creek..	8 06 11 34 4 16
6 54 11 18	....Willow Grove..	8 10 11 37 4 19
6 50 11 15	....Lime Ridge....	8 14 11 40 4 23
6 42 11 08	....Espy....	8 21 11 46 4 30
6 36 11 01	....Bloomsburg....	8 28 11 52 4 36
6 30 10 54	....Rupert....	8 34 11 57 4 42
6 25 10 51	Catawissa Bridge	8 39 12 00 4 47
6 18 10 45	....Danville....	8 45 12 06 4 55
6 03 10 28	....Chulasky....	9 02 12 28 5 16
5 55 10 24	....Cameron....	9 06 12 32 5 16
5 40 10 10	Northumberland	9 20 12 50 5 30
p.m. a.m.	a.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist.
Is still at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. [may 16, '83-tf

AGENCY OF
WILEY & RUSSELL'S
LABOR SAVING TOOLS
&
MACHINERY.

Head Quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies.
Israel Bittenbender, Store & Warerooms 108 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 103 Centre street.
SCRANTON PA.
may 23-1y